

AN

# ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDER

FOR 1851.

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## CANTON:

PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINESE REPOSITORY,

No. 2, Mingqua's Hong.

1851.



AN

# ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

**1851,**

CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR IN THE CHINESE CYCLE ERA

**4488,**

OR THE 48<sup>TH</sup> YEAR OF THE 75<sup>TH</sup> CYCLE OF SIXTY;

**BEING THE 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR OF THE REIGN OF**

**H. I. M. HIENFUNG.**

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THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1851 CORRESPONDS TO

The year	5611-12 of the Jewish era;
" "	2604 since the foundation of Rome;
" "	6594 of the Julian period;
" "	1367-68 of the Mohammedan era;
" "	2598 of the era of Nabonasser;
" "	2627 of the Olympiads;
" "	75-76 of American Independence;
" "	1220-21 of the Parsee era of Yezdejerd;
" "	2314-95 of the religious era of the Siamese;
" "	1213-14 of the civil era of the Siamese;

THE CHINESE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS,

Commences with the 61st year of the Emperor Hwángtí,  
or 2637 years before Christ.

甲子 1804	甲戌 1814	甲申 1824	甲午 1834	甲辰 1844	甲寅 1854
乙丑 1805	乙亥 1815	乙酉 1825	乙未 1835	乙巳 1845	乙卯 1855
丙寅 1806	丙子 1816	丙戌 1826	丙申 1836	丙午 1846	丙辰 1856
丁卯 1807	丁丑 1817	丁亥 1827	丁酉 1837	丁未 1847	丁巳 1857
戊辰 1808	戊寅 1818	戊子 1828	戊戌 1838	戊申 1848	戊午 1858
己巳 1809	己卯 1819	己丑 1829	己亥 1839	己酉 1849	己未 1859
庚午 1810	庚辰 1820	庚寅 1830	庚子 1840	庚戌 1850	庚申 1860
辛未 1811	辛巳 1821	辛卯 1831	辛丑 1841	辛亥 1851	辛酉 1861
壬申 1812	壬午 1822	壬辰 1832	壬寅 1842	壬子 1852	壬戌 1862
癸酉 1813	癸未 1823	癸巳 1833	癸卯 1843	癸丑 1853	癸亥 1863

The Chinese year is luni-solar, comprising twelve lunar months, to which an intercalary month is added when requisite, to preserve correspondence with the solar year. When, during a lunar month, the sun does not enter any sign of the Zodiac, that month is intercalary, and the year contains *thirteen* months. The eighth moon of the present year is intercalated.

## FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &amp;c.

Epiphany.....	Jan.	6	Ascension day.....	May	29
Septuagesima.....	Feb.	16	Whit Sunday.....	June	8
Ash Wednesday..	March	5	Trinity Sunday.....	June	15
Good Friday.....	April	18	Accession of Victoria	June	20
Easter Sunday....	April	20	1st Sunday in Advent.	Nov.	30

## THE 'TWENTY-FOUR

## CHINESE SOLAR TERMS, CALLED TSIEH.

Jan. 5.	小寒	Siáu-hán, 'little cold.'	Sun 15° in Capricorn.
Jan. 20.	大寒	Tá-hán, 'great cold.'	} in Aquarius.
Feb. 4.	立春	Lih-ch'un, 'spring begins.'	
Feb. 19.	雨水	Yü-shwüi, 'rain and water.'	} Pisces.
Mar. 6.	驚蟄	King-chih, 'insects excited.'	
Mar. 21.	春分	Ch'un-fan, 'vernal equinox.'	} in Aries.
April 5.	清明	Tsing-ming, 'clear and bright.'	
April 20.	穀雨	Kuh-yü, 'grain rain.'	} in Taurus.
May 5.	立夏	Lih-hiá, 'summer begins.'	
May 21.	小滿	Siáu-mwán, 'grain a little full.'	} in Gemini.
June 5.	芒種	Mang-chung, 'grain spiked.'	
June 21.	夏至	Hiá-chí, 'summer solstice.'	} in Cancer.
July 7.	小暑	Siáu-shú, 'little heat.'	
July 23.	大暑	Tá-shú, 'great heat.'	} in Leo.
Aug. 8.	立秋	Lih-tsiú, 'autumn begins.'	
Aug. 23.	處暑	Chú-shú, 'cessation of heat.'	} in Virgo.
Sep. 8.	白露	Peh-lú, 'white dew.'	
Sep. 23.	秋分	Ts'íú-fan, 'autumnal equinox.'	} in Libra.
Oct. 8.	寒露	Hán-lú, 'cold dew.'	
Oct. 23.	霜降	Shwáng-kiáng, 'frost descends.'	} in Scorpio.
Nov. 7.	立冬	Lih-tung, 'winter begins.'	
Nov. 22.	小雪	Siáu-siueh, 'little snow.'	} in Sagittarius.
Dec. 7.	大雪	Tá-siueh, 'great snow.'	
Dec. 27.	冬至	Tung-chí, 'winter solstice.'	Sun enters Capricorn.

## ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON IN 1851.

- I. A partial eclipse of the moon, Jan. 17th, invisible at Canton.
- II. There will be an annular eclipse of the Sun, Jan. 31, central at Hobart town, and invisible at Canton; it commences in long. 36° E., and lat. 32° 57' S.
- III. A partial eclipse of the moon, July 12th, invisible at Canton, but seen in the South Pacific.
- IV. There will be a total eclipse of the sun, July 28, invisible at Canton, but seen throughout North America and Europe. It commences in long. 137° 48' W., and lat. 53° 43' N.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CHARACTERS.

Of these the Chinese have several classes: the following are the most ancient and most generally used. They consist of two sets of characters, the one of which, called 十干 *Shik k'w*, the 'ten stems,' or 天干 *Tien kán*, the 'celestial stems,' includes ten characters, viz:—

1 甲 *Kiáh*, 2 乙 *Yih*, 3 丙 *Ping*, 4 丁 *Ting*, 5 戊 *Wú*, 6 己 *Kí*.  
7 庚 *Káng*, 8 辛 *Sin*, 9 壬 *Jin*, 10 癸 *Kwei*.

The other set, called 十二支 *Shik-rh ché*, 'the twelve branches,' and 地支 *Ti ché*, 'terrestrial branches,' consist of the following twelve characters:—

1 子 *Tsz'*, 2 丑 *Chau*, 3 寅 *Yin*, 4 卯 *Mau*, 5 辰 *Shin*, 6 巳 *Sz'*,  
7 午 *Wú*, 8 未 *Wí*, 9 申 *Shin*, 10 酉 *Yú*, 11 戌 *Sihh*, 12 亥 *Hái*.

These characters are applied to years, months, days, and hours, as well as to the points of the compass. For chronological purposes they have been combined so as to form a cycle of sixty, as represented on page 3. *Kiáh*, the first of the ten, is joined to *tsz'*, the first of the twelve, and read *kiáh-tsz'*, which denotes the first year, month, &c. of the cycle. In the same manner *yih* and *chau*, the second of the two sets are united, and so on through the 'ten stems.' Then *kiáh*, the first of the ten, is joined to *sinh*, the 11th of the twelve, and in this manner the conjunction is continued up to sixty, when the tenth of the 'stems,' and the twelfth of the 'branches,' come together, and the cycle recommences. The 1st year of Hienfung, which commences on the 1st of February, 1851, is the 48th of the cycle of years, and is called *Sin-h'i*; the first moon of that year is the 27th of the cycle of moons, and is called *Kang-yin*; and the 1st day of the 1st moon is the 25th of the cycle, and is called *Wú-tsz'*.

For hours (and also for the points of the compass) the 'twelve branches' are used singly. The civil day of twenty-four hours is divided into twelve periods, of two hours, each called *shí shin*, which are designated by the characters of the twelve branches, in the following manner:—

11 to 1, or midnight,	子 <i>tsz'</i> , Rat.	11 to 1 or noon,	午 <i>wá</i> , Horse.
1 to 3—4th watch,	丑 <i>chau</i> , Cow.	1 to 3 - - -	未 <i>wí</i> , Sheep.
3 to 5—5th watch	寅 <i>yin</i> , Tiger.	3 to 5 - - -	申 <i>shin</i> , Monkey
5 to 7 - - - -	卯 <i>máu</i> , Rabbit.	5 to 7 - - -	酉 <i>yú</i> , Cock.
7 to 9 - - - -	辰 <i>shin</i> , Dragon.	7 to 9—1st watch	戌 <i>siuh</i> , Dog,
9 to 11 - - - -	巳 <i>sz'</i> , Snake.	7 to 11—2d. do.	亥 <i>hái</i> , Boar.

By prefixing to the characters the words 正 *ching* and 交 *kiáu*, these twelve periods are divided into twenty-four hours: thus 正子 *'ching-tsz'* denotes midnight or 12 o'clock, and forwards to 1 o'clock; and 交子 *kiáu-tsz'*, denotes from 11 to 12 o'clock. The *shí-shin*, or two hour periods, are divided into eight *kih* 刻 or quarters. *Ching-máu yih kih* 正卯一刻 signifies a quarter past six in the morning; and *kiáu-shin urh kih* 交辰二亥 denotes half past seven o'clock.

The night from 7 o'clock in the evening to 5 in the morning is also divided into five 更 *kang*, or watches, each watch consisting of one *shí-shin*, or of two hours.

In reference to the compass, *Tsz'* is the North, *Wá* the South, *Máu* the East, and *Yú* the West; the other eight are intermediate points between these. The 'ten stems' and 'twelve branches' are otherwise named after various animals, but are made use of in that way chiefly by the Manchus and Mongols.

The following characters, which are the names of the twenty-eight lunar constellations, are likewise employed to designate the days.

1 角 <i>Kioh</i>	8 斗 <i>Tau</i>	15 奎 <i>Kwei</i>	22 井 <i>Tsing</i>
2 亢 <i>Káng</i>	9 牛 <i>Níu</i>	16 婁 <i>Lú</i>	23 鬼 <i>Kwei</i>
3 氏 <i>Tí</i>	10 女 <i>Nü</i>	17 胃 <i>Wei</i>	24 柳 <i>Liú</i>
4 房 <i>Fáng</i>	11 虛 <i>Hu</i>	18 昂 <i>Máu</i>	25 星 <i>Sing</i>
5 心 <i>Sin</i>	12 危 <i>Wei</i>	19 畢 <i>Peih</i>	26 張 <i>Cháng</i>
6 尾 <i>Wei</i>	13 室 <i>Shih</i>	20 觜 <i>Tsz'</i>	27 翼 <i>Yih</i>
7 箕 <i>Kí</i>	14 壁 <i>Peih</i>	21 參 <i>Tsán</i>	28 轸 <i>Chin</i>

These characters are applied in regular order to the days of the month. Four of them (those printed in italics) always mark the Christian Sabbath, while the others designate the week days respectively. January 1st, 1851, is designated by the 28th character *chin*, and February 1st, the 1st day of the Chinese year, is marked by the 3d character, *ti*. See Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1841; Chinese Chrestomathy, page 388.

# AVERAGES OF THERMOMETER

IN HONGKONG, MACAO, CANTON, SHANGHAI, AND NINGPO.

<i>Months.</i>		<i>Hongkong.</i>	<i>Macao.</i>	<i>Canton.</i>	<i>Shanghai.</i>	<i>Ningpo</i>
JANUARY	{ Max.	73	72	74	62	43
	{ Min.	49	53	29	36	38
	{ Mean	62	63½	57	43	40½
FEBRUARY	{ Max.	78	71	78	60	45½
	{ Min.	50	49	38	32	35½
	{ Mean	63	59	53	46	40½
MARCH	{ Max.	80	77	82	71	55
	{ Min.	48	55	44	42	45
	{ Mean	66	67½	66	54	50
APRIL	{ Max.	87	83	86	77	62
	{ Min.	49	66	55	45	46
	{ Mean	71	74	72½	59	57
MAY	{ Max.	88	96	88	82	79
	{ Min.	68	71	64	64	65
	{ Mean	78½	78	75	74	73
JUNE	{ Max.	92½	89	90	86	76
	{ Min.	75	74	74	68	70
	{ Mean	83	83	83	78	70
JULY	{ Max.	92	92	91	96	88
	{ Min.	80	81	79	75	78
	{ Mean	85	86	84½	87	84
AUGUST	{ Max.	92	90	90	92	85
	{ Min.	78	79	75	72	79
	{ Mean	83½	83½	81½	83	83
SEPTEMBER	{ Max.	30	88	88	86	81
	{ Min.	78	76	70	68	75
	{ Mean	82½	82	79½	80	78
OCTOBER	{ Max.	90	86	85	82	73
	{ Min.	66	61	57	57	64
	{ Mean	80	76½	73	69	70
NOVEMBER	{ Max.	85	80	80	73	62
	{ Min.	57	57	40	37	58
	{ Mean	72,6	66½	62	59	60
DECEMBER	{ Max.	77	70	70	67	47
	{ Min.	47	57	45	38	40
	{ Mean	63,6	63½	57	53	43

**JANUARY, 31 Days.***Chinese XXXth Year, XIIth Moon.*

The weather, during this month, is dry, cold, and bracing—differing but little, if at all, from that of November and December. The wind blows generally from the north, occasionally inclining to the NE. or NW. A change to the south—which may be expected at intervals of 10 or 15 days, during the winter—causes considerable variation in the temperature of the atmosphere.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 w	29	Trade at Canton reopened, 1839.
2 th	1	{ TWELFTH MOON Captain Gribble seized and brought to Canton, 1840.
3 f	2	Lin Tsihsü imperial commissioner, 1839.
4 s	3	
5 <b>S</b>	4	<i>Second Sunday after Christmas.</i>
6 m	5	<i>Epiphany.</i>
7 tu	6	Forts at Chuenpi taken, 1841.
8 w	7	Gunner of the Lady Hughes strangled, 1785.
9 th	8	
10 f	9	{ British forces visit Funghwá, 1842. Ílipú arrived in Canton, 1843.
11 s	10	
12 <b>S</b>	11	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
13 m	12	
14 tu	13	
15 w	14	
16 th	15	
17 f	16	
18 s	17	C. Marjoribanks, pres. E. I. Co. left China, 1832.
19 <b>S</b>	18	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
20 m	19	Elliot and Kishen's treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841.
21 tu	20	
22 w	21	
23 th	22	Death of Empress Dowager of Kiáking, 1850.
24 f	23	
25 s	24	
26 <b>S</b>	25	{ <i>Third Sunday after Epiphany.</i> Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's church at Macao burnt, 1835.
27 m	26	Interview between Kishen and Elliot, 1841.
28 tu	27	
29 w	28	
30 th	29	{ Lord Saltoun leaves China with \$3,000,000 of ransom money.
31 f	30	

## JANUARY.

Barom. Mean, 30.22; max. 30.50; min. 30.00

Thermom. Mean at noon, 64, night, 50; max. 74, min. 29.

Rain. Mean fall 6½ inches; rainy days, average 3½.

Days of month	Pazee Kudmees 5 month Unmended	Pazee Shenhai 4th month Teer.	MEMORANDA.
1 w	7	7	Picnic with Mr. Legge, family & school
2 th	8	8	Breakfast at Mr. Johnsons. Visited Dr. Hart.
3 f	9	9	Went to Whampoa in Steamer Weigh
4 s	10	10	Went to Canton with Messrs Richards & Tina
5 S	11	11	5 persons at P. Worship
6 m	12	12	Finished reading Anecdotes of Providence
7 tu	13	13	Went to Revision meeting & stayed at Br.
8 w	14	14	Put crazy black man on board the "M"
9 th	15	15	Tea at Mr. Hunts. Loomis' stove fell
10 f	16	16	
11 s	17	17	
12 S	18	18	8 persons at P. Worship
13 m	19	19	Finished John's Gospel Chinese 88 p/p
14 tu	20	20	" " " " 76 "
15 w	21	21	Charming with Rev. Johnson & Ashmore arrived
16 th	22	22	
17 f	23	23	Walked with Br. Ashmore round Canton
18 s	24	24	Visited by 6 scholars from Sham Tsing
19 S	25	25	20 persons at P. Worship.
20 m	26	26	Finished Rest's Dealings At. m. n. p. 22
21 tu	27	27	Tea at Capt. Pearson's "Rose Standish"
22 w	28	28	Went to Pagoda with Capt. Pearson, Brindley, & others
23 th	29	29	Spinning 24 ladies.
24 f	30	30	Visited by Buddhist priest from Pa' Chan.
25 s	1	1	Bamboo Town burnt up - 200 shops
26 S	2	2	Richards returned to Canton
27 m	3	3	5 persons at P. Worship
28 tu	4	4	Went to Canton, tiffin at Mr. W... spent
29 w	5	5	at Dr. Ball's
30 th	6	6	Returned to Whampoa. Dismissed teacher
31 f	7	7	for going to money drawer.

**FEBRUARY, 28 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, 1st Moon.*

During the month the thermometer continues low; but the dry bracing cold of the three preceding months is changed for a damp and chilly atmosphere; the number of fine fair days is much diminished, and cloudy and foggy ones are more frequent in February and March than in any other months. The fog is sometimes so dense as to render objects invisible at a few yards' distance. The prevailing winds are from the northeast and east, and are rather trying to foreigners from the quantity of moisture with which they are charged; the thermometer does not give a just index of their chilliness.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle of events in China. &c.
1 s	1	{ FIRST MOON, CHINESE NEW YEAR. Inhabitants of Hongkong declared to be British subjects, 1841.
2 S	2	<i>Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
3 m	3	
4 tu	4	The Hyacinth enters the Harbor of Macao, 1840.
5 w	5	Rebellion broke out at Lienchau, 1832.
6 th	6	Capt. Halcon, Span. envoy, arrived in Macao, 1840.
7 f	7	
8 s	8	Snow fell in Canton, 1835. Shunchí died, 1661.
9 S	9	<i>Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.</i>
10 m	10	
11 tu	11	Kienlung died, 1795.
12 w	12	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
13 th	13	{ Empress of China died, 1840. Elliot's second interview with Kíshen, 1841.
14 f	14	
15 s	15	Gov. Sü visits the U. S. ship Plymouth, 1849.
16 S	16	{ Ports of Hongkong and Tingháí declared free, 1841.— <i>Septuagesima.</i>
17 m	17	
18 tu	18	Boat of the Nemesis fired on at Wangtong, 1841.
19 w	19	
20 th	20	
21 f	21	Medical Missionary Society organized, Canton, 1838.
22 s	22	
23 S	23	{ Hostilities with the English resumed, 1841. <i>Sexagesima.</i>
24 m	24	Chusan evacuated by the British forces, 1841.
25 tu	25	{ Capt. Da Costa and lieut. Dwyer killed at Wang-má-kok, 1849. Death of Táukwáng, reigns 30 years, 1850.
26 w	26	{ A Chinese executed before the factories, Canton, 1839. Bogue forts captured, 1841.
27 th	27	
28 f	28	



## FEBRUARY.

Barom. Mean, 30.13; max. 30.50; min. 29.69.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon 57, night, 49; max. 78, min. 38.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 1.7; inches; rainy days, average 7.

Day of month	Parsee Kadmos 6 month Surayver	Parsee Sh-nahal 5 month Ummeriad	MEMORANDA.
1 s	8	8	Read C. Repository 28 pp.
2 S	9	9	Weighted 150 lbs.
3 m	10	10	No meeting <del>meeting</del> of Rom between of sailors & Chinese. Shops damaged \$10,00. 5 boats from Sea Witch & Reindeer.
4 t	11	11	
5 w	12	12	Reading of the Bible with me.
6 t	13	13	
7 f	14	14	Went to Canton. Stay'd at Dr. Ball's.
8 s	15	15	Finished reading Perkins Nestora 510
9 S	16	16	14 persons at P. Worship
10 m	17	17	Teacher $\frac{1}{2}$ Long began work.
11 t	18	18	
12 w	19	19	
13 t	20	20	
14 f	21	21	Dr. Ball, Mr. B. H. & Roberts returned from H.
15 s	22	22	Breakfasted at M. Brickley's with Mr. Stevens
16 S	23	23	18 persons at P. Worship
17 m	24	24	Went to Canton with Capt. Hunt & J.
18 t	25	25	Dined at Dr. Holson's. Spent night at Dr. F.
19 w	26	26	Mission meeting at Dr. Ball's
20 t	27	27	Tea at Bethell with Loomis
21 f	28	28	
22 s	29	29	
23 S	30	30	21 persons at P. Worship
24 m	1	1	
25 t	2	2	
26 w	3	3	
27 t	4	4	
28 f	5	5	Met Mr. Forbes & omitted a good deal

**MARCH, 31 Days.***Chinese Ist Year, IId Moon.*

The weather in the month of March is also damp and foggy, but the temperature of the atmosphere becomes considerably warmer; to preserve things from damp, it is requisite to continue the use of fires and closed doors, which the heat of the atmosphere renders very unpleasant. From March till July and August, the thermometer steadily increases in height, until the heat reaches its maximum degree.

Days of month	Days of moon	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	29	<i>St. David's.</i>
2 S	30	{ Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Whampoa, 1841. <i>Quinquagesima.</i>
3 m	1	SECOND MOON.
4 tu	2	Ilipú died in Canton, 1843.
5 w	3	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>
6 th	4	Napier's fort captured, 1841.
7 f	5	
8 s	6	
9 S	7	<i>First Sunday in Lent.</i>
10 m	8	{ Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. British in Chinhái and Ningpo attacked, 1842.
11 tu	9	British brig Ann lost on Formosa, 1842.
12 w	10	Kishen goes a state's prisoner to Peking, 1841.
13 th	11	Chinese custom-house closed at Macao, 1849.
14 f	12	Seamen's Bethel at Whampoa dedicated, 1850.
15 s	13	Chinese forces at Tsz'kí routed, 1841.
16 S	14	<i>Second Sunday in Lent.</i>
17 m	15	Macartney's embassy leaves China, 1794.
18 tu	16	Canton under British guns, 1841.
19 w	17	Foreigners detained in Canton by Lin, 1839.
20 th	18	{ Armistice agreed upon at Canton, 1841. Gov. Bonham lands at Hongkong, 1848.
21 f	19	
22 s	20	Ship <i>Sarah</i> , first British free trader, sailed, 1834.
23 S	21	{ Kiyang appointed commander-in-chief, 1842. <i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>
24 m	22	Friend of China commenced, 1842.
25 tu	23	<i>Lady Day.</i>
26 w	24	
27 th	25	
28 f	26	{ 20,233 chests of opium surrendered, 1839. Bishop of Victoria arrives at Hongkong, 1850.
29 s	27	
30 S	28	{ Sir John F. Davis leaves China, 1848. <i>Fourth Sunday in Lent.</i>
31 m	29	

## MARCH.

Barom. Mean, 30.17; maxim. 30.50; min. 29.95.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon 72, night, 60; max. 82; min. 44.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 2½ inches; average rainy days, 6.

Day of month	Parsce Kodmees 7 month Mayher	Parsce Shenahad 6 month Surrayvor	MEMORANDA.
1 s	6	6	Visited Mr. Bird with 4 Chinese tea at Mr. M. Cunningham & - propped north of the city.
2 S	7	7	10 persons at P. Worship. Loomis' preach
3 m	8	8	Chamell sermon
4 t	9	9	Loomis & Richards sailed in "Sea" for N. York
5 w	10	10	Finished reading Matt. in Chinese - 60 pp.
6 t	11	11	Dined at Dr. Holison's
7 f	12	12	5 Chinese friends Messrs. 1/15 dined with me.
8 s	13	13	20 " at P. Worship. French preached at
9 S	14	14	Mrs. Stevens & family sailed in the "Far West"
10 m	15	15	London
11 t	16	16	Finished reading Le Comptes Lettres - 300 pp.
12 w	17	17	" " "Old Sea Captain - 130 pp.
13 t	18	18	Went to Cantors. Dined at Dr. Ball's
14 f	19	19	Dr. Ball preached at Bethel
15 s	20	20	10 persons at P. Worship. Dr. Ball pres
16 S	21	21	Visited Mr. Cowper with Li Lening & fa
17 m	22	22	
18 t	23	23	
19 w	24	24	
20 t	25	25	
21 f	26	26	Finished reading Winslow on Declension - pp. 2
22 s	27	27	Mr. Burns preached at Bethel
23 S	28	28	25 Chinese at P. Worship
24 m	29	29	Went with Mr. Burns to P. Li
25 t	30	30	Mr. Rossau came to my house
26 w	1	1	8 month 7 month Read Lives of Janeway & Jenkyn - pp. 43
27 t	2	2	
28 f	3	3	
29 s	4	4	21 Chinese at P. Worship. French at Be
30 S	5	5	A hai from Pak Shan came to learn English
31 m	6	6	

**APRIL, 30 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, III<sup>d</sup> Moon.*

The thick fogs which begin to disappear towards the end of March are in April seldom if ever seen. The atmosphere, however, continues damp, and rainy days are not unfrequent. At the same time, the thermometer gradually rises, and the nearer approach of the sun renders that heat more perceptible. In this and the summer months, southerly winds generally prevail; frequently however, they veer to the eastward, and prevail more from that direction, occasionally coming from the south and southwest at Macao and its vicinity.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 tu	30	
2 w	1	<b>THIRD MOON.</b>
3 th	2	Confucius died, æt. 72, B. C. 429.
4 f	3	Queen of Portugal born, 1819.
5 s	4	{ Kwoh Siping strangled at Macao for selling opium, 1838.
6 S	5	{ Sir John Davis makes an arrangement with Kí-ying, 1847. <i>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</i>
7 m	6	
8 tu	7	
9 w	8	
10 th	9	Kíying appointed imperial commissioner, 1842.
11 f	10	H. B. M. Commission return to Canton, 1837.
12 s	11	
13 S	12	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>
14 m	13	{ Yihshán, Lungwan, and Kí Kung arrive in Canton 1841.
15 tu	14	
16 w	15	
17 th	16	
18 f	17	<i>Good Friday.</i>
19 s	18	First steamer, the <i>Forbes</i> , reaches China, 1830.
20 S	19	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>
21 m	20	
22 tu	21	{ E. I. Company ceased to trade with China, 1834. Schooner Emma attacked near Chuenpi, 2 Englishmen killed, 1849.
23 w	22	<i>St. George.</i>
24 th	23	
25 f	24	
26 s	25	
27 S	26	<i>Low Sunday.</i>
28 m	27	
29 tu	28	
30 w	29	



## APRIL.

Barom. Mean 30.03; max, 30.25; min. 29.85.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 77, night, 68; max. 86; min. 56.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 5.6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; average rainy days. 10.

Day of month.	Parsee Kaddies 8 month Abda	Parsee Shroobhai 7 month Mayher	MEMORANDA.
1 tu	7	7	Read Everett's Eulogy on J. L. Adams - 68 pp
2 w	8	8	Teacher Chan began to work.
3 th	9	9	Went to Pó Ló with Mr. Wms
4 f	10	10	" - to Lan Tau " - " - " - "
5 s	11	11	Mr. Burns preached at Bethel
6 S	12	12	25 Chinese at P. Worship
7 m	13	13	Mr. Laying visited Reynard & 2 other ship
8 tu	14	14	
9 w	15	15	Weighed 145 lbs.
10 th	16	16	Finished reading Moore's Soul Body - 270,
11 f	17	17	
12 s	18	18	30 persons at Chinese meeting
13 S	19	19	Mr. Burns & Agong assisted at meeting
14 m	20	20	
15 tu	21	21	Visited Bethel with 6 Sai Hie gentlemen. Weigh
16 w	22	22	Budhist Priest called at Mr. Birds -
17 th	23	23	Visit from Geo. B. Coolden.
18 f	24	24	Went to Revision at Canton
19 s	25	25	Agong began on "Civil Disobedience"
20 S	26	26	Agong went home to return May 1 <sup>st</sup> . Also
21 m	27	27	Agong to cook at Agong's wages
22 tu	28	28	5 persons at P. Worship. Preached at Bethel
23 w	29	29	Finished reading Life of Lady Edgworth pp. 36
24 th	30	30	Stayed at Mr. Wms
25 f	1	1	Went to Whampoa with Mrs. Wms & boy
26 s	2	2	Walked on Dang's Island with Mrs. Wms, Hunt
27 S	3	3	Chinese teacher Chan returned
28 m	4	4	Finished "Two Years in China". pp. 2
29 tu	5	5	30 Chinese at P. Worship. M. French at Be
30 w	6	6	Mr. Van Harpen & 2 Dutchmen called
			Ship Horatio arrived with Rev. E. H. Harlo

**MAY, 31 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, IVth Moon.*

In this month the heat is fully set in, and it is—particularly in Canton—often oppressive, the more so from the closeness of the atmosphere, the winds being usually light and variable. This is the most rainy month in the year, averaging fifteen days and a half of heavy rain; cloudy days without rain, however, are of frequent occurrence, and one half of the month averages fine sunny weather.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 th	1	{ Famine in Kiángnán, Chehkiáng, and Hópeh, 1832. The Hongkong Gazette commenced, 1841. FOURTH MOON.
2 f	2	
3 s	3	
4 S	4	<i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>
5 m	5	British troops evacuate Ningpo, 1842.
6 tu	6	
7 w	7	
8 th	8	{ <i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i> E. I. Co.'s garden demolished by lieut.-governor Chú, 1831.
9 f	9	
10 s	10	
11 S	11	British forces arrive off Chápú, 1842.
12 m	12	
13 tu	13	
14 w	14	{ Chápú carried by storm, 1842. <i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i>
15 th	15	
16 f	16	
17 s	17	{ British ships at Canton attacked, 1841. The delivery of the 20,283 chests opium completed, 1839.
18 S	18	
19 m	19	
20 tu	20	Foreign factories pillaged, 1841.
21 w	21	
22 th	22	
23 f	23	Queen Victoria born, 1818.
24 s	24	
25 S	25	
26 m	26	{ Canton surrounded by British forces, 1841. <i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
27 tu	27	
28 w	28	
29 th	29	{ The city of Canton ransomed for six millions of dollars, 1841.
30 f	30	
31 s	1	

*Ascension Day, Holy Thursday.*

A Congregational Association formed in Canton, 1846.

FIFTH MOON. Chinese Repository commenced, 1832.

## MAY.

Barom. Mean, 29.92; max, 30.10; min. 29.80.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 78; night, 72; max. 88, min. 61.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 11.84 in.; average rainy days, 154.

Day of month	Parsee Kutchmee 9 month Add-r	Parsee Shenshai 8 month Abda.	MEMORANDA
1 th	7	7	Weighted 137 lbs - Read Bushnell on Language - pp. 88
2 f	8	8	
3 s	9	9	Mr. Harlow ill -
4 S	10	10	20 Chinese at P. Worship. Preachd at Bethel.
5 m	11	11	
6 tu	12	12	Read Zaccheus - 88/p.p.
7 w	13	13	
8 th	14	14	Spent night at Mr. S. W. Williams. -
9 f	15	15	Mr. Rousseau left in the "Horatio" -
10 s	16	16	20 persons at Chinese Meeting -
11 S	17	17	Mr. Williams mate of Horatio came -
12 m	18	18	<del>Mr. Williams mate of Horatio came -</del>
13 tu	19	19	<del>Mr. Williams mate of Horatio came -</del>
14 w	20	20	Read Rev. P. Cooke on Beneficence - 87 pp. " J. W. Fisher on C. Civilization - 28 pp.
15 th	21	21	" Storrs Sermon - 41 pp.
16 f	22	22	Read Worcester's Sermon "Weapons of War" -
17 s	23	23	Gilfillan preached at Bethel
18 S	24	24	20 Chinese at P. Worship
19 m	25	25	Dined with Capt. Adams of Ship "Maria"
20 tu	26	26	John W. moved to ship "Maria."
21 w	27	27	
22 th	28	28	Went to Canton with John W. Seamen
23 f	29	29	Tea at Bethel - Weight 13
24 s	30	30	
25 S	10 month 9 month	1	14 Chinese at P. Worship
26 m	2	2	
27 tu	3	3	Called with Mr. Harlow at English Cliff
28 w	4	4	"Oriental" -
29 th	5	5	
30 f	6	6	Went to Canton with B. T. Fisher of Angkor
31 s	7	7	and W. H. Hinckley of Boston

**JUNE, 30 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, Vth Moon.*

The month of June is also a very wet month, although, on an average, the number of rainy days is less than in the other summer months. The thermometer in June rises several degrees higher than in the month of May, and falls but little at night—it is this latter circumstance, chiefly, which causes the exhaustion often felt in this region from the heat of summer—no opportunity being afforded for regaining strength.

Day of month.	Day of moon.	Chronicle, of events in China. &c.
1 S	2	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>
2 m	3	
3 tu	4	Lord John S. Churchill died off Macao, 1840.
4 w	5	
5 th	6	Kíying arrived in Canton, 1843.
6 f	7	
7 s	8	
8 S	9	Mr. Summers released from Macao, 1849. <i>Pentecost.</i>
9 m	10	
10 tu	11	
11 w	12	Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640.
12 th	13	
13 f	14	British troops arrived at Hongkong, 1841.
14 s	15	{ Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Capt Elliot appointed chief sup. of British trade, 1836.
15 S	16	{ British troops arrived before Wúsung, 1842. <i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
16 m	17	{ Wúsung taken, 1842.
17 tu	18	
18 w	19	
19 th	20	Shánghái occupied by British forces, 1842.
20 f	21	{ Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793. Victoria's accession, 1837.
21 s	22	{ Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived in the Wellesley, 1840.
22 S	23	{ Port of Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840. <i>First S. after Trinity.</i>
23 m	24	{ The destruction of 20,283 chests of opium completed by Lin at the Bogue, 1839. Kíying visits Hongkong, 1843.
24 tu	25	{ Fall of Trinity Church at Shánghái, 1849. <i>Midsummer day. St. John's.</i>
25 w	26	
26 th	27	Treaty of Nanking exchanged at Hongkong, 1843.
27 f	28	
28 s	29	Queen Victoria crowned, 1837.
29 S	1	SIXTH MOON. <i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i>
30 m	2	Expedition to China arrived, 1840.



## JUNE,

**Barom.** Mean height, 29.83; max. 30.00; min. 29.75.  
**Thermom.** Mean at noon 85, night, 79; max. 90, min. 74.  
**Rain.** Mean fall, 11.1 in; average rainy days, 9.

Day of month	Parsee Koluvas 10 month Deigh.	Parsee Shenshai 9 month Adder.	MEMORANDA.
1 S	8	8	No Chinese meeting. Hot day and unseasonable.
2 m	9	9	
3 t	10	10	
4 w	11	11	Finished Helier's Journal 26 vol pp. 5.
5 t	12	12	Read "Distant Hills" & "Uganda" pp. 50
6 f	13	13	Read "Uganda" pp. 50
7 s	14	14	"Uganda" pp. 50
8 S	15	15	No Chinese Meeting - hot.
9 m	16	16	J. W. came to board with me. ill.
10 t	17	17	Mr. Harlow went to Hongkong in "Hindoo".
11 w	18	18	J. W. returned to Ship "Hindoo".
12 t	19	19	
13 f	20	20	
14 s	21	21	22 persons at C. Worship - Mr. Burns preached at
15 S	22	22	Read "Independent on Marriage" & "Rays in the clouds"
16 m	23	23	Went to Canton - Stayed with Mr. Burns
17 t	24	24	Letter from W. Howland at P.O. Office - 11/2
18 w	25	25	Read "Balm of the Covenant" 40 pp.
19 t	26	26	Mr. Harlow & Collier came up to Wainwright
20 f	27	27	
21 s	28	28	Mr. Collier preached at Bethel 12 persons
22 S	29	29	Chinese meeting.
23 m	30	30	
24 t	1 month	1 month	Went to Revision - Stayed at Mr. W.
25 w	2	2	Read "Shadow of the Cross" 48 pp.
26 t	3	3	Finished reading "Incarnation" 26 pp.
27 f	4	4	Finished Helier's Journal 26 vol pp.
28 s	5	5	Finished reading "Balm of the Covenant" & "Hymns" pp. 32
29 S	6	6	Chinese meeting.
30 m	7	7	

**JULY, 31 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, VIth and VIIth Moons.*

During July—which is the hottest month in the year—the average height of the thermometer is 83° in the shade, at noon, both at Canton and Macao. This month is subject to frequent and heavy showers of rain, and—as is also the month of August—to storms of thunder and lightning. The winds, with very little variation, blow steadily during the whole month from the south or southwest.

Days of month	Days of moon	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 tu	3	Ramadan commences.
2 w	4	The Blonde visited Amoy, 1840.
3 th	5	Treaty of Wānghíá signed, 1844.
4 f	6	The Rev. Dr. Milne arrived in Macao, 1811.
5 s	7	Tinghái first taken, 1840.
6 S	8	{ Bark Troughton plundered by pirates, 1835. <i>Third Sunday after Trinity.</i> Gov. Da Cunha dies at Macao, 1850.
7 m	9	{ Lin Weihí killed, 1839. Queen's Road chapel at Hongkong dedicated, 1842.
8 tu	10	Riot, and several Chinese shot in Canton, 1846.
9 w	11	
10 th	12	The Yángtsz' kíng blockaded, 1840.
11 f	13	Amherst's embassy arrived, 1816.
12 s	14	Admiral Maitland arrived in the Wellesley, 1838.
13 S	15	{ First English ship reached China, 1635. <i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
14 m	16	
15 tu	17	Lord Napier and suite arrived, 1834.
16 w	18	British trade reopened, 1842.
17 th	19	Dutch envoys arrived at Peking, 1656.
18 f	20	Grand Canal blockaded, 1842.
19 s	21	
20 S	22	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
21 m	23	Typhoon, 1841. Chinkíáng fú carried by storm, 1842.
22 tu	24	
23 w	25	
24 th	26	
25 f	27	A attack on a party at Yütau in Henam, 1846.
26 s	28	A second typhoon this year, 1841.
27 S	29	<i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
28 m	1	SEVENTH MOON.
29 tu	2	Hon. A. H. Everett died, 1847.
30 w	3	
31 th	4	Gov. Lin and 'Tang sentenced to banishment, 1841.

## JULY.

Barom. height, 29.83; max. 30; min. 29.60.

Thermom. Mean at noon 88, night, 81; max. 94; min. 79.

Rain. Mean fall, 7.74 in.; average rainy days, 10.

Day of month	Parsee Kulnara 11 month Bumoon	Parsee Shenhar 10 month D 19th	MEMORANDA.
1 t	8	8	
2 w	9	9	Finished Dixon's book in America - p.p. 426.
3 t	10	10	
4 f	11	11	
5 s	12	12	No Chinese meeting - moved into new room
6 S	13	13	Finished reading "Lectures read in East" p.p.
7 m	14	14	Went to Canton. Arrived with
8 t	15	15	Finished "Origin & Progress of Language" p.p. 11
9 w	16	16	Finished "Anecdotes for the Family" p.p. 36
10 t	17	17	
11 f	18	18	
12 s	19	19	
13 S	20	20	Chinese meeting at Bethel - No Chinese
14 m	21	21	on account of heat & illness -
15 t	22	22	Frank Hunt's Birth Day. Weighed 128 lbs.
16 w	23	23	Went on "trial" with Capt & Mrs. Brewster
17 t	24	24	
18 f	25	25	Visited Tigoda with Mr. Golden.
19 s	26	26	Chinese meeting - 7 persons present.
20 S	27	27	Finished "Land of Promise" p.p. 73
21 m	28	28	Went to Canton part way in Indian Chinese
22 t	29	29	Went with Capt & Mrs. Colthay of the Am.
23 w	30	30	
24 t	12 month 1	11 month 1	
25 f	2	2	Finished "Journal of the Pilgrims" 267
26 s	3	3	
27 S	4	4	
28 m	5	5	Went to Dr. Halson's. Spent night at
29 t	6	6	Bethel at Bethel with Mr. Halson
30 w	7	7	
31 t	8	8	

**AUGUST, 31 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, VIIth and VIIIth Moons.*

During this month the heat is as oppressive generally as in the month of July—often indeed it is more so, although the thermometer usually stands lower. Towards the close of the month, when summer begins to break up, the wind occasionally veers from southeast to north and northwest. Tyfoons seldom occur earlier than the first of this month, or later than the end of Sep.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 f	5	{ Chinese Periodical commenced, by Mr. Gutzlaff, 1833. Dr. Morrison died at Canton, æt. 53, 1834.
2 s	6	Tyfoon, barom. 28.10, 1832.
3 S	7	{ North China Herald commenced, 1850. <i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>
4 m	8	British fleet arrived before Nanking, 1842.
5 tu	9	
6 w	10	A tyfoon, 1835. Mr. Stanton made prisoner, 1840.
7 th	11	
8 f	12	
9 s	13	{ Batavia taken by the English, 1811. British squadron arrived off the Pei ho, 1840.
10 S	14	{ Sir H. Pottinger and Sir W. Parker arrive, 1841. <i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
11 m	15	Captain Elliot entered the Pei ho, 1840.
12 tu	16	
13 w	17	174 British prisoners executed on Formosa, 1842.
14 th	18	
15 f	19	{ Commissioners Hî-ngan and Hûsungah arrived, 1832. Hon. J. W. Davis arrives, 1848.
16 s	20	
17 S	21	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
18 m	22	
19 tu	23	{ Barrier at Macao attacked, 1840. Rev. W. M. Lowrie killed by pirates, 1847.
20 w	24	
21 th	25	Sir H. Pottinger landed in Hongkong, 1841.
22 f	26	Gov. Amaral assassinated, 1849.
23 s	27	
24 S	28	{ Attack on the Black Joke, 1839. Capt. Elliot leaves China, 1841. <i>10th S. after Trinity.</i>
25 m	29	{ Brit. Cham. Com. formed, 1835. Passalhão fort taken by the Portuguese, 1849.
26 tu	30	British leave Macao, 1839. Amoy taken, 1841.
27 w	1	EIGHTH MOON.
28 th	2	Parsee year 1221 commences.
29 f	3	{ Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842. Hon. J. R. Morrison died, 1843.
30 s	4	Conference at Tientsin, 1840.
31 S	5	<i>11th Sunday after Trinity.</i>

## AUGUST.

Barom. Mean height, 29.85 in.; max. 30; min. 29.55

Thermom. Mean at noon, 85; night, 78; max. 90; min. 75.

Rain. Mean fall 9.9 in.; average rainy days, 124.

Days of month	Parsee Kaimoon 12 month Expanded	Parsee Shenahai 11 month Sumner	MEMORANDA.
1 f	9	9	
2 s	10	10	Finished reading "Charms of the Family" pp 141
3 S	11	11	8 Chinese at meeting. Lk. Hall 6w ill
4 m	12	12	
5 tu	13	13	
6 w	14	14	Dined at Bethel with Lk. Hall 6w
7 th	15	15	
8 f	16	16	M. bute left died with gout & dropsy -
9 s	17	17	14 Chinese at S. Worship. Very hot
10 S	18	18	Read memoir of C. H. Porter pp 84
11 m	19	19	Went to Canton - Dined at 11 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Financ
12 tu	20	20	Stayed at Bethel - Breakfasted with Lk.
13 w	21	21	
14 th	22	22	
15 f	23	23	
16 s	24	24	
17 S	25	25	6 Chinese at S. Worship. 8 Chinese in San
18 m	26	26	Tea with Capt. Ropes on the "Fene"
19 tu	27	27	Went evening at Dr. Parker's. Night at 11 <sup>th</sup>
20 w	28	28	Breakfast with Lk. Hall 6w meeting at Dr. Ball
21 th	29	29	Finished reading "Day on the Hill" - 200 pp
22 f	30	30	Visited White Squirrel & 2 ships with 14 Chinese
23 s	1	1	Breakfast with Capt. Ropes of the "Fene"
24 S	2	2	20 Chinese at S. Worship. Two meetings
25 m	3	3	Finished Parker's Exercises in Grammar pp
26 tu	4	4	Spent night at 11 <sup>th</sup> . Dined at Hall 6w
27 w	5	5	
28 th	6	6	135
29 f	7	7	Tea with Capt. Ropes of "Day on the Hill"
30 s	8	8	
31 S	9	9	9 meetings, 8 persons each meeting

**SEPTEMBER, 30 Days.***Chinese Ist Year, VIIIth and Intercalary Moon.*

In the month of September, the monsoon is entirely broken up, and northerly winds begin to blow, but with very little alleviation of the heat. This is the period most exposed to the description of hurricanes called *tyfoons*, the range of which extends southwards over about one half of the Chinese sea, and northward to the coast of Japan. They have appeared with the greatest severity in the gulf of Tonquin.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	6	Typhoon, 1848, the Isabella Robertson foundered.
2 tu	7	Kiáking died, 1820.
3 w	8	
4 th	9	{ Dr. Morrison arrived in Canton, 1807. Attack on { Kaulung by capt. Elliot, 1839.
5 f	10	
6 s	11	Guard of Marines landed in Canton, 1834.
7 S	12	{ Imogene and Andromache pass the Bogue, 1834. { 12th Sunday after Trinity.
8 m	13	
9 tu	14	News of the treaty of peace reached Hongkong, 1842.
10 w	15	
11 th	16	{ Imogene and Andromache anchored at Whampoa, { 1834
12 f	17	{ Tankw'ng born, 1781. Canton Press begun, 1835. { Bilbaino burnt, 1839.
13 s	18	
14 S	19	{ R. Thom died at Ningpo, 1846, 13th Sunday { after Trinity.
15 m	20	The Kite, capt. Noble, lost in the Yángtsz', 1840.
16 tu	21	Captain Anstruther seized, 1840:
17 w	22	
18 th	23	
19 f	24	Steamer Madagascar burnt, 1841.
20 s	25	
21 S	26	{ Steamer Jardine arrived, 1835. 14th Sunday af- { ter Trinity.
22 m	27	
23 tu	28	
24 w	29	
25 th	1	INTERCALARY EIGHTH MOON.
26 f	2	Nerbudda lost on Formosa, 1841.
27 s	3	{ Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840. Jewish year { 5612, commences.
28 S	4	{ Morrison Education Society organized, 1836. 15th { Sunday after Trinity.
29 m	5	Michaelmas Day.
30 tu	6	

## SEPTEMBER.

Barom. Mean height, 29.91 in. ; max. 30 10 ; min. 29.70

Thermom. Mean at noon, 83, night, 76 ; max. 88, min. 70.

Rain. Mean fall, 10.94 in. ; average rainy days, 10.

Days of month	Parsec Kodinees 1st month Peverleken.	Parsec Shonhai 12 month Espanad.	MEMORANDA.
1 m	5	10	Visit from Capt & Mrs. Cothay & children
2 tu	6	11	" " " Walk with Capt Watron of the
3 w	7	12	Food tea & spent night at the Bethel
4 th	8	13	Mr & Mrs. Tarrant called
5 f	9	14	Finished reading J. B. Taylors life - 433
6 s	10	15	{ " " " Mission of the Church" pp-
7 S	11	16	{ Called on Dr. Bouring
8 m	12	17	2 Chinese services 20 & 10 present
9 tu	13	18	Went to Canton - weighed 135 lbs.
10 w	14	19	Dine on "Naomi" with Capt. Cothay, Watron.
11 th	15	20	Andrews Mephs Bird & Harlow
12 f	16	21	Prayer Meeting at Dr. Balls. Stay'd at Wm
13 s	17	22	Finished "Shocking" in Chinese. pp-
14 S	18	23	20 & 10 Chinese at P. Worship
15 m	19	24	
16 tu	20	25	Tea on ship Naomi with Mrs. Cothay
17 w	21	26	
18 th	22	27	Fest & prayer day. Meeting at Happers
19 f	23	28	{ Slept in boat.
20 s	24	29	Breakfast with Dr. Holson
21 S	25	30	30 & 10 at Chinese meeting
22 m	26	1	6 O'clock - 1st day
23 tu	27	2	
24 w	28	3	
25 th	29	4	
26 f	30	5	
27 s	1	1	2 month 1 month
28 S	2	2	30 & 20 at Chinese meeting
29 m	3	3	
30 tu	4	4	

**OCTOBER, 31 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, Intercalary and IXth Moons.*

Northerly winds prevail throughout this month, occasionally veering to north-east or northwest; but the temperature of the atmosphere is neither so cold nor so dry as in the following months; neither does the northerly wind blow so constantly—southerly and easterly winds intervening every now and then. The winter usually sets in with three or four days of light drizzling rain.

Days of month	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 w	7	Tinghái retaken, 1841.
2 th	8	
3 f	9	Rev. J. A. Gonçalves died, 1841.
4 s	10	
5 <b>S</b>	11	16th Sunday after Trinity.
5 m	12	A.H. Everett, commissioner of U.S.A. arrived, 1847.
7 tu	13	
8 w	14	Supplementary Treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843.
9 th	15	
10 f	16	Chinhái taken, 1841.
11 s	17	Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834.
12 <b>S</b>	18	{ Halley's comet observed in Canton, 1835. 17th Sunday after Trinity.
13 m	19	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841.
14 tu	20	
15 w	21	{ Yukien, imperial commissioner in Chehkiáng, committed suicide, 1841.
16 th	22	
17 f	23	
18 s	24	
19 <b>S</b>	25	18th Sunday after Trinity.
20 m	26	Strs. Nemesis and Phlegethon go to Yüüán, 1841.
21 tu	27	
22 w	28	
23 th	29	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Capt. Hay, 1849.
24 f	1	{ NINTH MOON. Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844.
25 s	2	
26 <b>S</b>	3	{ In Canton, 1200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843. 19th Sunday after Trinity.
27 m	4	Mohammedan year 1268 commences.
28 tu	5	{ Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822. Admiral Collier died at Hongkong, 1849.
29 w	6	
30 th	7	
31 f	8	



## OCTOBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.1 in.; max. 30.20; min. 29.50.

Thermom. Mean at noon 77, night, 69; max. 85; min. 57.

Rain. Mean fall, 5.5 in.; average rainy days, 5.

Day of month	Parace Kudmages 9 month Aridbest.	Parace Shenshal 1 month Feverdeen.	MEMORANDA.
1 w	5	5	Book & parlor of N. Carolina called in the evening
2 t	6	6	Weighed 130 lbs.
3 f	7	7	Went to Canton Stay'd at Mr.
4 s	8	8	Sea with Capt. Perry Ship "Matilda"
5 S	9	9	Read review of Robinson's "Leisure"
6 m	10	10	30 persons at P. Worship in Feb.
7 t	11	11	French. Harlow, May Ball, Mrs W. returned from
8 w	12	12	150 Shops burnt in Canton near Factori
9 t	13	13	
10 f	14	14	Went to Canton with Mr. Bradley. Stay
11 s	15	15	
12 S	16	16	20 & 7 at Chinese worshi
13 m	17	17	Weighed 130 lbs.
14 t	18	18	
15 w	19	19	Went to Lin. Fa Pagoda with Mr. Brad
16 t	20	20	Finished reading Pastor's Sketche, pp. 1
17 f	21	21	Went to Canton - Spent night at Mr. Rob
18 s	22	22	
19 S	23	23	15 & 10 persons at P. Worship.
20 m	24	24	
21 t	25	25	
22 w	26	26	
23 t	27	27	
24 f	28	28	Stayed at the Bethel with Mr.
25 s	29	29	
26 S	30	30	10 & 10 persons at P. Worship
27 m	3 month 1	2 month 1	Went to Fa' Fa' with Mr. Bradley. Stay
28 t	2	2	Mr. Roberts -
29 w	3	3	
30 t	4	4	Mr. French & May Ball married. Stay
31 f	5	5	Mr. Fisher's - Sea with Mr. Fisher & Cooper at Mr. C.

**NOVEMBER. 30 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, IXth and Xth Moons.*

The month of November, and the two following are the most pleasant in the year,—at least to the feelings of persons from the more northern climates. Though the thermometer is not often below 40, and seldom so low as 30 degrees, the cold of a Chinese winter is often very severe. Ice sometimes forms about one eighth of an inch thick—this is usually in December or January.

Day of month.	Day of week.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 s	9	
2 S	10	{ Factories in Canton burnt, 1822. 20th Sunday after Trinity.
3 m	11	29 war junks destroyed at Chuenpi, 1839.
4 tu	12	Anglo-Chinese college commenced at Malacca, 1818.
5 w	13	
6 th	14	Truce agreed on at Canton, 1840.
7 f	15	
8 s	16	U. S. ship Peacock arrived, 1832.
9 S	17	21st Sunday after Trinity.
10 m	18	Sir Andrew Ljungstedt died, Macao, 1835.
11 tu	19	
12 w	20	
13 h	21	Earthquake at Shánghái, 1847.
14 f	22	
15 s	23	
16 S	24	22d Sunday after Trinity.
17 m	25	Shanghai opened to commerce, 1843.
18 tu	26	New empress succeeds, 1834.
19 w	27	Captain Elliot returned from the Pei ho, 1840.
20 th	28	
21 f	29	
22 s	30	
23 S	1	{ TENTH MOON. In Canton, 1400 buildings burnt, 1835. 23d Sunday after Trinity.
24 m	2	
25 tu	3	
26 w	4	
27 th	5	{ General Chamber of Commerce formed in Canton, 1836.
28 f	6	{ Kishen arrived at Canton, 1841. Society D. U. Knowledge formed at Canton, 1834.
29 s	7	
30 S	8	St. Andrew's. First Sunday in Advent.

## NOVEMBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.16; in.; max. 30.55; min. 29.95.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon 67; night, 57; max. 80, min. 40.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 2.4½ in.; average rainy days, 3.

Day of month	Parsee Kutchmee 3 month Khordad.	Parsee Shenshai 3 month Ardabest.	MEMORANDA.
1 s	6	6	
2 S	7	7	15 persons at P. Worship
3 m	8	8	Mr. Harlow began to board at Mr. Hunt
4 t	9	9	Went to Frenchtown with Mr. Bradley
5 w	10	10	Mr. Rosa applied for aid & sympathy
6 t	11	11	Walked with Mr. Rosa to small pagoda
7 f	12	12	Ted at Dr. Holson's with Dr. Legge & family
8 s	13	13	Lodged at Mr. Roberts
9 S	14	14	Breakfast at Dr. Ball's
10 m	15	15	Sick in bed with fever
11 t	16	16	" " " " " " Mr. Rosa left
12 w	17	17	" " " " " " Harlow & Bradley
13 t	18	18	Mr. Bradley sailed in "N. Carolina" for
14 f	19	19	Sick in bed. Mfrs. Ford & Harlow
15 s	20	20	convalescing. Quail arrived
16 S	21	21	" " " " " " Lying on the couch
17 m	22	22	" " " " " " weight 16
18 t	23	23	" " " " " " visited Bethel & Mr. Corry
19 w	24	24	Went to Canton, Dinid. with Mr. Pea
20 t	25	25	Started for Hongkong in Fast Boat
21 f	26	26	Finished reading Mayo on Digestion
22 s	27	27	Visited Herschberg
23 S	28	28	Heard Dr. Legge preach
24 m	29	29	Visited Mr. & Mrs. Hambley
25 t	30	30	Dined with Bhr. Smith, Mr. Wade, &
26 w	4 month 1	3 month 1	Returned in steamer to Whampoa
27 t	2	2	Translated ship charter for Mr. Rome
28 f	3	3	Attended Revision - Lodged at Ral
29 s	4	4	
30 S	5	5	

**DECEMBER, 31 Days.***Chinese 1st Year, Xth and XIth Moons.*

The months of December and January are remarkably free from rain, the averages fall in each month being under one inch, and the average number of rainy days being only three and a half. On the whole, the climate of Canton (and more especially that of Macao) may be considered superior to that of most other places situated between the tropics.

Days of month.	Days of moon.	Chronicle of events in China, &c.
1 m	9	Confucius born, B. C. 560.
2 tu	10	Xavier died on Sahshan, 1552.
3 w	11	Seizure of opium at Canton, 1838.
4 th	12	
5 f	13	Six foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847.
6 s	14	British trade stopped "for ever." E. I. Co.'s last servant leaves China, 1839.
7 S	15	British consulate at Canton burnt in a riot, 1842.
8 m	16	2d Sunday after Advent.
9 tu	17	
10 w	18	
11 th	19	
12 f	20	Attempted execution and riot, in Canton, 1838.
13 s	21	The flag of France rehoisted in Canton, 1832.
14 S	22	3d Sunday after Advent.
15 m	23	All Catholic priests (not Portuguese) expelled Macao, 1838.
16 tu	24	
17 w	25	
18 th	26	
19 f	27	
20 s	28	Sir Hugh Gough, and the Eastern Expedition, leave China, 1842.
21 S	29	
22 m	30	St. Thomas. 4th Sunday after Advent.
23 tu	1	ELEVENTH MOON.
24 w	2	
25 th	3	Christmas day.
26 f	4	
27 s	5	Mr. Stanton released from prison by the Chinese, 1840.
28 S	6	First Sunday after Christmas.
29 m	7	
30 tu	8	
31 w	9	E. I. Company chartered, 1690.



## DECEMBER.

Barom. Mean height, 30.23 in; max. 30.35; min. 30.15.  
 Thermom. Mean at noon, 62; night, 52; max. 70; min. 45.  
 Rain. Mean fall, 0.94 in.; average rainy days, 34.

Day of  
month

Farsee  
Kuchina  
4 month  
Teer.

Farsee  
Shenah  
3 month  
Khordad.

## MEMORANDA.

1 m	6	6	
2 tu	7	7	Reunion meeting. Lodged at Roberts
3 w	8	8	Started for Sai Heung
4 th	9	9	Arrived at Sai Heung
5 f	10	10	
6 s	11	11	
7 S	12	12	
8 m	13	13	
9 tu	14	14	
10 w	15	15	
11 th	16	16	Left Sai Heung via Hoarso. Bethel ro
12 f	17	17	Arrived at Whampoa
13 s	18	18	20 & 6 persons at P. Morshipp
14 S	19	19	French preached at the Bethel
15 m	20	20	Visited Mr. Many of S. of war "Saratoga"
16 tu	21	21	Went to Reunion. Lodged at Br. Rob
17 w	22	22	Visited ship "Grace M'Vea" for California
18 th	23	23	Asz started for home. Achime began to
19 f	24	24	Went to board at Mr. Couper's
20 s	25	25	Repairing house - No Chinese meeting
21 S	26	26	Mr. Haydon read English prayers at Be
22 m	27	27	Visited ship Flying Cloud - Capt. Greer
23 tu	28	28	Went to Reunion - Lodged at Rob
24 w	29	29	Mission Meeting
25 th	30	30	
26 f	1	1	Removed from Mr. Couper's to my
27 s	2	2	Interpreted his evidence at Mr. Hunt
28 S	3	3	6 & 20 persons at Chinese service
29 m	4	4	100 boats & 4000 soldiers passed Whampoa
30 tu	5	5	Teacher Lo' began to teach
31 w	6	6	W. & L. began the month with Johnson &

## PARSEE CHRONOLOGY.

The æra adopted by the Parsees is called the *Æra of Yezdejd*, and commences A. D. 632, the year of the accession of Yezdejd III. to the throne of Persia, and the same in which that kingdom was attacked by the Arabs: the Sassanian dynasty terminated by the successive defeats of this monarch in 636, and afterwards in 641, and his expulsion from the country. There are two modes of calculating this æra adopted by the Parsees, which differ only in one month; the Kudmees reckon time as given in the first column in this Calendar, the Rusmees or Shenshai date it one month later as given in the second column, commencing their year September 27th. The intercalation of five days at the end of the 12 months of 30 days to complete the year of 365 days is a very ancient mode, introduced by and adopted from the Chaldeans, by the Persians, Medes, Egyptians, Grecians, Romans, and Mexicans, among all of whom they were observed with mirth and feasting. They are collectively called *Gawthaws* by the Parsees, but each one has its own name, as *pellow honooud*, *beejoo oostoooud*, *teejow uppuntomud*, *chotho vough khustutther*, and *pachmor vestoyest*. The year A. D. 1851 corresponds to the year 1220 of this æra, ending August 27th, or September 26th, when the year 1221 commences.

The lunar year commencing April 1st is the 1213th of the civil era of the Siamese and Burmese; and that beginning May 30th, is the 4394d of their religious year, computed from the death of Budha. The Japanese, Coréans, and Cochinchinese follow the Chinese sexagenary cycle, in calling the present year *sin-hai* 辛亥 but each of these nations dates events from the commencement of the reigns of their respective monarchs.

TABLE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES.	Mean diameter in English miles.	Mean distance from the sun.	Time of rotation round their axes.	Time of revolution round the Sun.	Light and heat, the earth being 1.
			D. H. M. S.	D. H. M. S.	
The Sun, .....	883,246		25 14 8 0		
Mercury, .....	3,224	37,000,000	1 20 5 28	87 23 15 43	6.67
Venus, .....	7,687	68,000,000	0 23 21 22	224 16 49 10	1.91
The Earth, .....	7,912	95,000,000	0 23 56 4	365 6 9 12	1
The Moon, .....	2,180	95,000,000	27 7 43 12	365 6 9 12	1
Mars, .....	4,189	144,000,000	1 0 37 22	686 23 30 35	0.43
Vesta, .....	288	224,340,600	unknown.	1,325 11 38 24	....
Iris, .....	unknown	226,000,000	"	1,327 23 22 41	....
Hebe, .....	"	230,000,000	"	1,375 nearly.	....
Flora, .....	"	240,000,000	"	1,469 18 37 19	....
Astræa, .....	"	246,000,000	"	1,512 nearly.	0.16
Juno, .....	1,425	253,598,700	"	1,593 1 36 28	....
Ceres, .....	160	263,236,450	"	1,684 17 38 24	....
Pallas, .....	110	265,000,000	"	1,686 7 19 12	....
Jupiter, .....	89,170	490,000,000	0 9 55 27	4,332 14 27 10	0.037
Saturn, .....	20,042	900,000,000	0 10 20 17 10	29,527 1 51 13	0.011

## CHINESE ANECDOTES TO INCUCLATE A MORAL.

*A Large Mouth.*

Two men were telling stories with each other. One man said, "There's a man in our village, whose head reaches to heaven while he stands on the ground." The other said, "There's a man in our village large than that; his upper lip reaches to the clouds, and his lower lip lies on the ground." The other asked, "Where's his body then?" "I have only seen his big mouth," rejoined the latter.

*Moral.*—This last certainly had the thickest cheeks—i. e. no shame.

*I didn't see him!*

A foolish lictor was once carrying a criminal to the magistrate's office, who was a Buddhist, and as he was starting on his way, lest he should forget his things and his errand, he carefully noted them all in two sentences to say over to himself, viz.:—

"Bundle, umbrella, cangue,  
Warrant, priest, and I."

As he went along, he repeated these two lines every step to himself. The priest, seeing his character, got him drunk, then shaved his hair off, and put the cangue on him, and stealthily fled. On coming to, the lictor said, "Let us wait till I examine whether everything be right. Bundle and umbrella are here." Feeling on his neck, "the cangue is here too," he says, "and so is the warrant." All at once, half scared, he cries, "Haiya! I don't see the priest!" but just then rubbing the top of his head, he exclaims with glee, "The priest is still here, but after all I don't see myself."

*Moral.*—You will say what a fool this man is, but do you know that men show as much folly in blindly running hither and thither in the pursuit of gain all their days, and never studying themselves; till at last, when their plans and life are scattered in the darkness of death, they come to themselves? This is even greater folly than the lictor's.

*The Blinking Cat.*

A grimalkin, with eyes half shut, sat mewing and squalling, when two rats seeing her a long way off, said to each other, "The old cat is becoming reformed; she is saying her prayers to-day; we can go

out without fear." They had just left their hole, when puss made a spring and seized one of them, devouring him bones and all. The other jumped back to her fellows, saying, "I just said she had half shut her eyes, and was saying her prayers, and now would have a better heart, and do well; who would have thought she would just then snap up one of us, not even leaving his skull!"

*Moral.*—Some will say prayers to do wickedness, and others do no wickedness even if they do not say prayers.

### *Beat him half Dead.*

A rich old man one day spoke to a covetous fellow, "I will give you a thousand taels, if you will let me beat you to death." The man thought a good while, and replied, "Will you give me five hundred taels for beating me half dead?"

*Moral.*—Men brave the winds and waves for money, and often lose their lives, but I guess this man would not just hit it, and only be half killed.

### *Lacking Rice and a Bed.*

A poor man was boasting to a number of friends, "My family is not so very rich, but I have all sorts of things in it;" and he began counting them over with his fingers, adding, "There is wanting only the imperial car and phoenix chariot." "There are all kinds of eatables too, the only things wanting are a dragon's heart and a phoenix's liver." A boy standing by, knitting his brow, rejoined, "There's no bed in the house, for we sleep on a pallet of straw, and we didn't have a kernel of rice to-day; and now you're telling these lies before the world." The man lifting up his eyes, added, "Very true, just so; I forgot; there's everything in the house we want, except a phoenix's liver, a dragon's heart, some rice for supper, an imperial car, the phoenix chariot, and a bed to sleep on."

*Moral.*—To be poor is not ridiculous, but to be poor and lie so about it is contemptible.

### *Brothers buying a Pair of Boots.*

Two brothers bought a pair of boots which it was agreed they should wear together. On bringing them home, the younger brother put them on and wore them every day, so that his elder brother had no part of the wear, with which he was not at all pleased, and so got up nights to wear them, going without sleep. The boots in a little while were quite worn out, when the younger said, "Let us buy a new pair of boots." The other, knitting his brow, said, "No, unless you will let me sleep nights; if I can sleep, you can do it."

*Moral.*—The proverb saith, "In a leaky ship, or on a lean horse, people all fare alike, and get no pity."



*A priestly Answer.*

A man once went to a temple to cast lots, and asked a Táu priest to divine for him. The priest said, "First lay down the money for the incense, and then the response will be good; but if there be no cash, the answer will not be at all to your liking."

*Moral.*—If people have no money, who will ever give them a merry answer?

*Looking at an Album.*

A military man, dressed in cotton robes and boots, was visiting at a monastery, the priests of which did not observe much ceremony towards common men. The officer remarked to them, "I see everything is very meager and poor in your establishment; if you lack the means for repairing and cleaning it up, you had better bring the temple album, and I will put down something for that purpose." The priest, much pleased, forthwith presented him with a dish of tea, and treated him with the utmost politeness. The visitor wrote in the album four large characters in a row, *tsungtuh pú-páng* (i. e. the governor-general's): the priest, seeing it was such a high dignitary traveling incognito, became alarmed and made his obeisance with bent knee. He then took up the pencil, and added underneath the title, *piáu-hiá tso ying kwín-ping* (i. e. lieutenant-general of the left division). The priest, finding his guest was a soldier, became red with anger, and rose up from his knees. On seeing him add, *hi shí sánshih* (i. e. gladly contributes thirty), down he went again on his knees, supposing it would be thirty taels of silver; but when he saw him write *wan-tsin* (i. e. cash), he got up again from his knees, and turned his head away to hide his angry face at such niggardliness.

*Moral.*—At first he's no manners, because there's no money;

Then he's civil as pie when he scents out the honey;

Now he bows for fear of power,

Then he kneels for hope of more:

All men are pretty much like this.

*The man who was anxious about his two-hundredth birthday.*

An old man, both rich and honorable, whose sons and grandsons filled his hall, had a large crowd of guests assembled around his door to congratulate him upon his hundredth birthday; but he knit his eyebrows as if he was unhappy, till the crowd asked him what he was grieving at amidst the general joy. "I am not anxious about anything," said he; "only I was thinking that on the anniversary of my two hundredth birthday, there will be many hundreds and thousands more guests, and how shall I be able to remember them all?"

*Moral.* How silly thus to borrow trouble!

*Deducting two Taels a Night.*

There was a kind old man, who took pleasure in charitable acts, who one wintry night saw a man sheltering himself under his eaves, and invited him into his house. A glass of warm spirits cheered him up, and he remained through the night, but owing to the snow the host made him stay that day and the next, when the weather cleared up. As he was about to go, he begged of the old man the loan of a knife; taking it up, he said to him, "We did not know each other before, but I am going to destroy this body in order to requite your great kindness." The old man much surprised, stopped him; "You would greatly injure me by such a deed, for to have a man die in my house without any reason will waste twelve taels or more money, besides all the trouble." The rogue replied, "I avail of your suggestion; it will not be well to have so much annoyance, just get the twelve taels for me, and I will go." The old man, greatly provoked, aroused the whole neighborhood with his objurgations, but in order to appease him, gave him six taels, sighing as the wretch was going, "Who would have thought I should ever meet such an unconscionable man?" "You do'nt call yourself unreasonable," rejoined the chap, "but say that I am so; now if you had but a good heart, you would not only have kept me the three nights, but would not have deducted two taels for every night I stopped here, from what I should have cost you if I had used the knife."

*Moral.*—We regard this man as very ungrateful thus to requite the kindness shown him, but how many people there are in the world like him! Men are placed in positions of power, honor, influence, and emolument by imperial bounty, who never think of the favors they have received, but requite these benefits by injuring the people, destroying their property, and weakening the authority of the monarch. Parents rear their children with infinite labor, anxiety, and expense, and how often these sons regard them as enemies, and embitter their declining years with unnatural ingratitude.

*"Leaving me only that Wretched Beggar."*

Cháng and Lí were once walking together, when seeing a rich old man coming in his sedan with many slaves, Cháng pulled his companion aside within a doorway to hide themselves, saying, "The man in that sedan is my near relative, and if I do not retire from his presence, he will needs get out of it to salute me, which would be very troublesome and inconvenient to him." Lí replied, "Of course, then, you ought to step aside." Going on, in a little while, they saw a man on horseback, followed by many runners whose dress and cap were well arranged; and Cháng again pulled his friend aside into a

doorway, observing, "The gentleman on horseback has been my intimate friend from boyhood, and if I meet him it will cause him great trouble, for he will certainly stop and get off his horse to salute me." "To be sure then, you ought to withdraw," said Lí. They then both went on, and soon saw a beggar, with tattered garments and torn cap, bawling out as he came up. Lí, pulling Cháng, and turning aside into a doorway, said, "This miserable beggar is my near relative and intimate friend, and I wish to avoid him, for if he sees me, he will not be at all ashamed of me." This surprised Cháng, who said, "Why do you have such sort of friends?" Lí said, "You pick out all the rich and good for your friends, and leave only the empty handed beggars to annoy me, what else can I do?"

*Moral.* This general practice of currying favor with the rich, and inducing men to despise the low, is very mean: how much more base, when persons lie about it!

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*The man who wished to be changed into a father.*

An old rich man called his debtor to his house, and told him, "You barebacked beggar; you've nothing with which you can pay me; swear to me how you will repay me in the coming world, and I will burn the account, and not ask for anything." The man said, "I should wish to be changed into a horse, that your honor might ride me till I had paid the whole debt." Upon this, the old man assented, and taking up the bill burned it. Another one of his debtors coming in afterwards, and saying, "I should like to become an ox, and plough the fields, or drag the harrow for my lord, till my debt was cancelled," he likewise burned his account. Sometime after this, one of his largest debtors remarked to him, that he should like to be changed into his father that he might liquidate his debt. "You not only owe me considerable money, which you will not repay," said the old man, rather provoked, "but you also wish to urge me to depart from right; what justice is there in this?" "Just hear me," rejoined the man; "I owe you a great amount, and instead of being metamorphosed into a horse or an ox in the next world to repay you, I wished much rather to become your father; the care and labor of a life, without regarding myself, might perhaps accumulate many fields and houses, which I should not think of enjoying myself, but would joyfully give them over to you. Would not this be settling your debt?"

*Moral.* When persons have spendthrift children, who dissipate their wealth like "boiling water or melting snow," such conduct as this old man's is explainable; but it is painful to see an old man growing so foolish.

*A dumb Man speaking.*

A certain beggar feigned dumbness, and begged for alms in the streets and markets, pointing with one finger to his clap-dish, and with the other hand to his lips, grunting, Ah! Ah! One day he got two cash, with which he bought whiskey, and drinking it up, said, "Give me a little more whiskey." The rum-seller said, "You come in here constantly, and have never been able to talk; how is it you can speak to-day?" "I got no money other days, what should make me talk; but I got two cash to-day, and now of course I can say something."

*Moral.* Money nowadays will make most men speak.

*Brothers cultivating a Field together.*

Two brothers were partners in cultivating the same field, and when the time of harvest came, and the younger was about dividing the grain, the elder said, "You and I are good brothers, but if we take this petty carefulness about our portions, I am afraid observers will say we are measuring and estimating everything to the loss of harmony and propriety. Let me take the upper part of the grain this year, and you the lower straw part, while next year you can take the upper part, and I will take the lower; and thus alternate year by year." The younger assented. Next year, in the spring, the younger remarked to his brother that it was time to set out the rice shoots, to which he replied, "That is true, but I hear that it is going to be a very dry season this year, and I am decided to plant taro this spring; besides, you agreed to take the upper half of the crop this year, and I the lower part, alternating year by year, which we considered a fair division; and now you must not alter the arrangement."

*Moral.* Those who scheme only for their own benefit and never think of others, are plenty everywhere, and even friends offend each other in this manner; "but who can tell whether Venerable Heaven will let you trifle so with rectitude?"

## PAGODAS IN AND NEAR CANTON.

THE term *pagoda*, now usually applied to the lofty hexagonal storied towers common near Chinese cities, is said to be derived from the Sanscrit word *bhagavati*, or 'holy house.' By the Portuguese and French writers, the word is still used to designate temples of all kinds in India, Siam, and China; the lofty, storied pagodas being called *towers*. Many of the temples in India have lofty pyramidal structures attached to them, as in the famous pagoda at Tanjore, and the application of the term to the Chinese structures was easy and appropriate. English writers, however, have looked chiefly to the towers in China as resembling the Hindu buildings, while continental travelers seem to have paid more regard to the general purposes of the latter establishments, and called the temples in this country pagodas. This distinction needs to be attended, to in reading books on China, for a large proportion of the pagodas in China have no temples attached to them. Whether the *ták* 塔 or Chinese pagoda is derived from the Indian structure, or is an original conception of the builders of this country, is a question which has been discussed at some length; we are inclined to think that it is indigenous, and that even the unimaginative Chinese architect would have produced something better than the simple nine-storied pagoda if he had tried to imitate the ornate pyramidal edifice of the Hindu. The similarity between the two is too slight, and the purposes for which they were erected too unlike, to lead us to suppose that one was copied from the other. The Chinese *ták* is somewhat connected with the Buddhist faith, and a few still have monasteries near them; but they are so much more closely related to the geomantic notions of this people, that they are not now much associated with the Buddhists. The remark of Rev. Mr. Milne, in reference to the Tower of Ningpo, "that the presence of such an edifice not only secures to the site the protection and favor of heaven if it already bears evidences of enjoying it, but represses any evil influences that may be native to the spot, and imparts to it the most salutary and felicitous omens," at once explains their purpose, and discloses the motive which has impelled the Chinese to erect such apparently useless buildings.

The number of pagodas in China is unknown, and there is some variety in their height and mode of construction, while their general aspect is marked with the same uniformity that attaches to everything architectural in this country. De Guignes has given drawings of seven, which he visited in his journey to Peking; the highest among them was near Kántáng chau in Shántung, and was eleven stories high. This writer seems at a loss to account for the fact that those erected near small towns are lower and smaller than those in cities, and supposes there may be some proportion demanded by usage between the size of the pagoda and the town; but the difference is owing probably entirely to the greater wealth of the city. This author mentions one of seven stories near Yángchau fú in Kíngsú nearly uniform in size to the top, the stories of which were merely divided by three rows of black bricks. He also speaks of many pagodas of five and seven stories in height:—indeed no district town or prefecture is considered to be complete without one of these felicitous structures, and they are probably as numerous as the district towns, though in many cases a cheap brick edifice of five stories is made to insure whatever of good luck the *táh* can bring. According to the Chinese local topography of Kwángchau fú, there is a pagoda in every district in this prefecture, except Hwá hien.

The following account of the pagodas in the vicinity of Canton by a visiter to one or two of them, we introduce in connection with the preceding general observations, assured that our readers will be interested in its notices of these structures, which are such prominent objects of sight and curiosity to every one who comes up the Pearl river to the City of Rams.

“It was a cloudy fresh morning in the month of May, when I left Whampoa in company with a friend to visit the Second Bar Pagoda. The tide was in our favor, and as we rapidly drifted by the ships, and found ourselves beyond Blenheim Reach and going down the river, the boatmen began to throw out hints of the proximity of pirates, river thieves, and other evilminded people; but not a word would we hear of all their misgivings; after a couple of hours' rowing we left the boat in a creek at the foot of the hill on which the pagoda stands, and went ashore at a farmhouse. The workmen in this establishment were a hearty set of fellows, and received us with loud protestations of goodwill, asking us a variety of questions, and replying to our inquiries with much good humor. Their dwellings and the buildings for storing the grain, and the farming utensils, were arranged on two sides of a well made threshing-floor, about two hundred feet long. Many

boats, apparently connected with the farmstead, lay in the creek, protected by a stout fence of wattles from marauders going up and down the river. The whole boat population came into the floor, and after a few friendly words, we left them to proceed on our way. In passing through an avenue of fine plantain trees, which lay between the floor and the hill, I was led to observe the sagacity of the Chinese in planting this succulent vegetable in a spot where it would have plenty of nourishment in the driest weather, at the same time that its roots served to strengthen the bank, and its fallen leaves manure the adjacent fields.

"The pagoda stands on a bluff hill of old red sandstone; the side towards the river is quite precipitous, a narrow path leading up to the top. About half the way up this path, we reached a ledge a rod or more broad, and came to more quarries similar to those at the base, but much more extensive. These excavations showed that the Chinese were well acquainted with cutting out freestone. Myriads of tons had been removed, and the walls had been in most cases left perpendicular; in their general aspect, they strongly reminded me of those at Silsilis on the Nile, though here the effects of moisture and vegetation had concealed most of the rubbish.

"As we mounted the brow of the hill, the landscape began to open upon us, and to increase in beauty as well as extent, so that by the time we had reached the foot of the pagoda, we were fully repaid for the toilsome ascent, and the discomfort of getting wet and missing our path. The pagoda stood alone; not a building, nor anything was near to show that habitations had ever clustered around it; while the old citadel wall a few rods off indicated that this hill had not always been thus lonely. The larger portion of the hill was covered with plats of vegetables and a few fields of rice, raised for the most part on numerous terraces, which gave the impression of former agricultural labors far greater than the present.

"We mounted by the stairs in the walls to the eighth story, meeting here a disjointed human skeleton, the remains of some poor wretch who had probably gone up in this lonely tower to die. The prospect around us was magnificent and picturesque in a high degree. From our lofty point of view, Lintin I. and the city of Canton were both visible, and the pagodas at Whampoa and Canton stood like guardians of the Inner Land. On the east, lay the wide expanse of the Pearl river, here called the Sea of Lions, and more than a mile wide; its further shore was once the scene of mortal strife during the late war with England; and its now peaceful waters were once illuminated by the lurid flames

and explosion of the ship Chesapeake, on which and the raft before it, the Cantonese had fondly trusted for defense against the invaders. South, the barren hills about the Bogue shut out most of the prospect; but on the west and southwest, a plain stretched farther than the eye could reach, rendered picturesque by a succession of rice-grounds and other fields, villages embosomed in groves, and canals and rivulets running in every direction, whose course was apparent in many cases only by the masts and sails of boats peeping out of the rice fields; the whole showing the industry and thrift of the people. Hills bounded the horizon on the north, affording a pleasing transition from the plains in the other direction. Probably more than a hundred villages were in sight, and it was a melancholy reflection that all their industrious inhabitants were ignorant of the God who had spread out this fair expanse of fertility and beauty for their use.

"The stillness around us was the more pleasant in contrast to the noise of the Factories at Canton, and the feeling of repose which this quiet induced was deepened by the sight of the deserted citadel just below us, suggesting the toil and cares of its former human inmates—now all gone. Curiosity was excited to learn something of this ruin, and on since looking into a local topography, I find a few notes respecting it and the pagoda, (usually called the *Lien-hwá táh*, or Water Lily pagoda,) which may interest other visitors, as they have me.

"The *Shih Li* (Stone Whetstone) hill is about a *li* east of Golden Goose hill; it is 2000 cubits or so high, 10 *li* broad each way, and surrounded by water, which runs by it on each side, this hill rising abruptly in the centre. Below it is the Sea of Lions, and on its east is a stone precipice, rising high and steep, which resembles a lion in its form; in its bosom is a cave in which six or seven men can be seated, and a rill runs many hundred feet down it; this hill thus forms the defense of the Bogue. At this place there is a cliff called *Kin-láng*, or the Variegated Porch, because it can be paced along like a corridor for a hundred paces or more, and visitors go there and sit, sometimes getting their garments wet by the spray of the streamlet. The geomancers say that it is by five [hills like] beasts which here lock up and obstruct the flow of the waters, that the great sea is warded off from the entrance—a circumstance of great importance to the good luck of the capital. In the time of the Ming dynasty, Páng and Koh, two scholars in the district of Nánhai, took upon them to require rental of this hill, and invited traders to come and cut stone, which wounded the pulse of the ground, and caused sorrow and evil to the literary people around. In the year 1566, five *küin* of the district, named Li, Liú, Liñ, Liáng, and Tsui petitioned the government to prohibit the quarrying of stone, and then they erected a pagoda of nine stories on the summit, called *Shih-li* 石礪, or Stone Whetstone pagoda; it is situated below Whampoa I. and above Tiger I. In the days of Kángchi,



when the coast people were removed into the interior, this place was fixed on as a limit, and a brick citadel was accordingly erected on the boundary line, with a camp and signal-fire tumuli; is now called the *Lien-huá ching*, or Lily Flower citadel. Since the second year of Tsungching, in A.D. 1330, for a period of a hundred and more years, the quarries in this hill had been repeatedly opened and shut up; but latterly miscreants of the place in combination with the traitorous merchant Láu, surreptitiously got stone there as they pleased, the underlings of government receiving bribes therefor, and preventing any one from interfering—thus making the leak in the dam still wider. But in the 20th year of Kienlung, A.D. 1765, Doctor Ling and others petitioned their excellencies the provincial officers, who ordered two tablets to be erected, one in the citadel on the hill and the other in the literary chancellor's office in Canton, prohibiting stone to be taken from the quarries.'

"From this it appears that this ruin is connected with one of the strangest freaks of despotism recorded in Chinese annals—that of ordering all the inhabitants of the coast to remove thirty miles into the interior to escape the ravages of a pirate from whom the imperial forces could not protect them. This event happened about 1665, so that this wall has stood not far from 180 years; not a vestige of the fire tumuli spoken of are to be seen, nor did we find the tablet ordering the quarries to be shut up, though perhaps a little search might bring it to light. The area inclosed by this wall is a few square rods, and several piles of brick in it, covered with weeds, show where buildings once stood. The pagoda is built of brick throughout; one beam stretches across the eighth story to support a pillar which once projected beyond the top several feet, and was intended to call down good influences from heaven. The total height is 150 feet. It would be a difficult affair to reach the top, and I suspect none of the numerous visitors whose names are cut in the walls at the lookout window have ever undertaken it.

"At the southern part of the hill is a small cave, and a solitary Buddhist, in the true ascetic spirit of his faith, has taken up his abode in it with a number of gilded idols, whom he serves. The inhabitants of a small town on the southwest no doubt furnish him food and praise enough for his support and encouragement in addition to the produce of his own gardening, to make his life comfortable. Not far from his cell is a singular well or shaft sunk in the rock about forty feet, but though there is water in it, one can not be sure it was dug for a well; perhaps this is the place where the stone cutters 'wounded the pulse of the ground,' as the preceding account mentions.

"We returned to our boat by a path which wound around the inland slope of the hill, enjoying the varied prospect before us. The frequent

presence of foreigners in this region on shooting excursions after the wild fowl which abounds in these low grounds, has rendered the inhabitants well acquainted with them, so that no one who is disposed need hesitate to refresh himself with a visit to the Second Bar Pagóda.

"As we approached Whampoa, its pagoda formed a prominent object of view, and as it is equally known by name with the other, I make a short extract from the same topography in explanation of its erection. Like that it is built of brick in an octagonal form, but the walls are thicker, and the stairs do not ascend regularly, but are cut in alternate flights on opposite sides. The floors or timbers which marked the several stories inside, and connected these stairways, have long since disappeared, so that now it is necessary to bring a stout plank to lay across from window to window as one goes up, pulling it up after as the ascent is made. The pagoda rests upon a substantial stone plinth, each of its eight sides being marked with one of the mystical diagrams of Fuhhí—in the eyes of the builders, doubtless considered to be essential to the prosperity of the building. It is finished off circularly inside instead of angularly to correspond to the outside; the height is not far from 180 feet. The native account of the *Hái Ngáu táh* 海鯨塔 or the Whampoa Pagoda is as follows:—

"In the southeastern part of the district of Pwányü thirty *li* from Canton an island rises out of the river, about a hundred cubits high, having ether hillocks on it, like guitars in shape. In the reign of Wánlih of the Ming dynasty, A. D. 1598, Kwoh Fi, Wáng Hieh-tsang, and Yáng Sui-yun, officers of the Imperial Banqueting House, requested permission of the lieutenant-governor and treasurer to build a nine storied pagoda, which standing prominently in the midst of the waters, would greatly add to the view. They named it *Hái-ngáu táh*, or the Sea Whale pagoda; on the north a hall was built for Shángti, and on its side a monastery called the *Hái-ngáu sz'*. The governors Tai Yáu and Chin Tá-ko, with the two fúyuen Kú and Liú, also subscribed for its erection.'

"The buildings here mentioned are now deserted by the priests, and so dilapidated, that they are hardly inhabitable; while the grounds about them, the walls, gateways and everything else, shows neglect and poverty—weeds having taken the place of flowers, and disorder of neatness and regularity. Ruin and solitude seem to be more in harmony, however, with these relics of olden time, and notwithstanding the zeal of some devout people, it is likely that the pagoda and its precincts will gradually become more neglected and ruinous, though it does not show symptoms of immediate falling.

"From the Whampoa pagoda the Halfway pagoda stands in a westerly direction, by the side of a small creek, called Lob creek by the

seamen, through which they sometimes pass to shorten their way in going up to Canton. This pagoda is surrounded by fields and habitations, and has not the neglected air of the other two, though like them its brick walls are crumbling, and low shrubbery on the projecting rooflets shows the progress of dilapidation. Its stairways are built like the Whampoa pagoda, and it is about the same height. I also subjoin a short extract concerning the *Chih Káng táh* from the same work which has furnished the preceding :—

“ The Red Stone Knoll is more than ten *li* south of Canton ; it is red like cinnabar. The geomancers says there is a precious thing below it. In the days of the Táng dynasty, a man from the Fú-nán kingdom 扶南國 (Annám ?) wished to buy it for ten thousand pieces of money, but the prefect replied, ‘ It is the hill which protects the southern region, and can not be parted with.’ In the reign of Tienki of the Míng dynasty (A.D. 1621-28), Lǐ Shí-wán, a scholar of the district of Nánhái, took the lead in building a pagoda on the top of it in order to protect the river entrance to the prefecture and city ; it is commonly called the *Chih Káng táh* 赤崗塔 or Red Knoll pagoda. There was once a Buddhist temple and pavilion to the God of Literature near it, and scholars often collected there to study and write, but these are now all destroyed.’

“ In 1837, the gentry of Canton circulated a subscription paper for the purpose of raising funds to repair and beautify this and the Whampoa Pagoda, but all their zeal only about a thousand dollars were raised, with which the progress of decay was somewhat delayed. The reasons for this appeal to the piety of their countrymen are set forth in the following circular issued at the time :—

“ Fellow-countrymen ! The region of country southeast of the provincial city, on account of its water-courses, has an important influence on the fortunes of the inhabitants. From an examination of old records it appears, that the pagoda on Pachau, and the adjacent temple dedicated to the monsters of the sea, were built in the twenty-fifth year of Wanleih (1598) ; and that the pagoda at Chihkáng, and the temple there consecrated to the god of letters, were founded in the reign of Tienki (about 1621) ; all these structures have had a most happy influence on everything around them, causing the number of literati to be very numerous, and the productions of the soil most abundant. Recently, however, the winds and the rains, driving furiously, have broken down the tops of the pagodas, and laid the temples in ruins, and injured even their foundations. Their appearance now is very unsightly ; they ought to be repaired, in order to secure the return of happy and prosperous times. The pagoda on the north of the city, which rises five stories high and has its walls painted red, a color which is from its very nature productive of fire, ought also to be repaired, and painted with some other color. Already we have obtained the permission of their excellencies, the governor in council,

to proceed with the contemplated repairs, and also recommendatory papers in which they advise the people to assist in accomplishing this work. It being an affair which greatly concerns both our honor and prosperity, we have a right to expect, fellow-countrymen, that you will heartily coöperate, joyfully and promptly contributing, little or much according to your ability, so that by our united efforts the repairs may be soon undertaken, and the buildings rise again to their former splendor! Then, according to your deeds of merit, the gods will send prosperity, and your glory and virtue will become great beyond comprehension. A special solicitation.'

"The two pagodas within the walls of the city of Canton are not as conspicuous to persons coming up the river as their height would indicate, in consequence of the intervening city walls, masts, flagstuffs, &c., which partly hide them. They are seen to good advantage, however, from the hills north of the city. The *Kuáng táh* 光塔 or Plain Pagoda, as it is commonly called, is remarkable, as it shows the wealth and power of the Mohammedans in Canton at the time it was erected, about a thousand years ago. The Mohammedans still reside in its neighborhood, and maintain a mosque for their religious services, which surrounds the base of the pagoda, it rising like a minaret from the centre. The Manchú garrison is also stationed in this quarter. The account of the Plain Pagoda given in the *Kuángchau Chi* is very meager, but I insert it:—

"The *Huó Shing sz'* 懷聖寺 or Remembering-the-Holy Monastery, is situated within the city, and was built during the Táng dynasty by foreigners; it can be ascended by circuitous stairs. It is 165 cubits high. In the days of Ming, Abdallah, a foreign officer lived here with seventeen families. On the summit was a golden cock, which turned with the wind, and every year the foreigners used to go up to the top of it during the fifth and sixth moons about four o'clock in the morning, and call out with a loud voice, praying to the weathercock. In 1388, a typhoon threw down the golden cock, which was carried to the imperial treasury, and a copper one put up in its place; this was thrown down, and a [wooden] gourd put up, which was again thrown down in 1670.'

"If this notice is complete as regards its erection, it shows that the structure must be very solidly built, to have resisted the effects of climate and time; and though a few shrubs can be seen growing on the upper part, it is not ruinous. Not far from it stands the *Huá táh* 花塔 or Flowery Pagoda, as it is called for distinction's sake, but as no foreigner can go in and see these erections, I can only give the native account, from which it appears that the Flowery Pagoda is a very ancient edifice, though not so old as its fellow:—

"The *Tsing Wei sz'* 淨慧寺 (i. e. Placid Intelligence Monastery) is

situated in the northwest part of Canton, under the jurisdiction of the Nanhai magistrate. In the time of the Eastern Hán (A.D. 25-190), the Longevity Monastery was erected on the spot, and a niece of the Imperial house of Liú dwelt there as a nun. In the reign of Tátung (A.D. 537), the lama Tányü erected a pagoda here to hold a relic, and called the edifice the Precious Dignified Monastery; this was recorded in a tablet put up about the year 620 by Wáng Poh. In 988, the name was changed to Tsing Wei; at this date the pagoda was dilapidated. About the year 1090, Lin Siú, the deputy district magistrate of Pánki in Shensi, took the lead in giving funds for rebuilding it. He had fixed the limits of the ground, when a god appeared to him in a dream and told him to make the place broader; so he made it 45 cubits broad; on digging, he came to an ancient well, and found nine rings spread around the wall just where he had measured to build, and a huge tripod in which were discovered three swords and a mirror shining as bright as a newly buried Buddha's tooth; under these the foundations of the old pagoda were recognized. He collected laborers and procured tiles, and raised it 207 cubits, calling it the Tsing Wei monastery and Thousand Budhas' Pagoda. In the reign of Shaoshing (A.D. 1095), the minister Sú Tungpo coming here called the monastery the Six Banians; and in 1374, half of it was taken down to erect a granary; two years after, the abbot Kienyü built a Buddhist temple on the east side of the pagoda, and changed the gate of the monastery to the east, ordering the priest Kin-pien to fast there very strictly. At present, the monastery receives the rental of about 240 acres. Next to the Kwáng-háu sz,' or Bright Filial monastery, this is the most ancient in Canton.'

"A native friend tells me that the banians mentioned in this notice still exist, but I suppose this assertion is to be taken like the legend given of the mulberry tree near Cairo, under which the Virgin rested when she came into Egypt from her flight out of Judea—namely, that other banian trees stand where they did; for since the famous poet Sú Tungpo came to Canton, it has been sacked twice, and almost burned to ashes. These trees are, I think, cherished for the sake of the poet, and it is pleasant to find that in China too, genius can hallow spots in the eyes of posterity. The *Huá táh* is a good deal out of repair, and the citizens are no longer allowed to ascend it as formerly to enjoy the prospect, lest accidents occur.

"These five are all the pagodas visible when ascending the Pearl river, but according to the same work from which I have before quoted, there are fifteen others in this department alone, of which I have seen only the one near Hiángshán town, a lofty spire nearly 200 feet high perched on a hill fully 500 feet above the river, and forming one of the most conspicuous objects in that region. On asking a native friend the reason why none have been built during the present dynasty, he says the *fung-shwui* doctors, or geomancers, now decry

them as bringing ill luck, and that they have gone out of fashion in these days. People now erect *wan ták* 文塔 or literary pagodas, three stories high, and dedicated to the God of Literature, whose image is usually found enshrined in them. This, he remarks, indicates the literary taste of the present day, but I tell him I think it proves the poverty and want of spirit of the people nowadays to be content with a *wan pih* or mere writing-pencil, which it is modeled after and usually called, while their ancestors put up solid structures two hundred feet high, and calculated to last a thousand years."

## NOTICES OF THE VILLAGES

### BETWEEN CANTON AND WHAMPOA,

#### AND IN THE VICINITY OF WHAMPOA.

#### I.—*Villages on the North side of the River.*

*Líp-tak* 獵德. This village is built on both banks of a deep creek which runs up from the north side of the river. In front of the village stands a stone fort named *Tung-on Páu-toi* 東安炮臺 from which the Barrier runs across the river to the opposite shore. Some of the guns are brass pieces, weighing from 4000 to 5000 lbs. *Líp-tak* contains between 6000 and 7000 inhabitants, principally of the surname *Lí* 李. There are also a few families of the surnames of *Lam* 林 *Léung* 梁, and *Lau* 劉. There are but few shops in the village, most of the inhabitants being farmers, or engaged in trade at the provincial city. There are twelve or more ancestral halls, eight schools on the east side of the creek, and two on the west.

*Ching-kái* 埕界. This is the first village east of *Líp-tak*. It is approached by a stone walk, along the bank of a small creek. The number of inhabitants is 2000, who are mostly engaged in agriculture. There are no shops in the village, all the buildings being family residences or ancestral halls. The principal surnames are *Sin* 冼 and *Lí* 李, the members of the *Lí* clan have three ancestral halls, and those of the *Sin*, two. There are only two schools, one containing fourteen boys, the other six.

*Tong-há Hu* 堂下墟 or the market-place of *Tong-há* village, where markets are held nine days in each month, lies nearly opposite the Whampoa Pagoda. It has forty shops, a few dwelling-houses, a school of fourteen boys, and one temple. There are here four or five kilns for burning lime from oyster shells.

*Tong-há Village* 堂下村 is situated about one mile from the river,—and is approached by a winding stone-walk from the bank. There are 4000 inhabitants of the surnames *Chung* 鐘 *Pún* 潘 *Lí* 李 and *Léung* 梁. Farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. A government salt dépôt is stationed here to supply the neighborhood.

*Ché-pí* 車陂. A village opposite Whampoa Pagoda, having from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants of the surnames *Sú* 蘇 *Léung* 梁 and *Wong* 黃. There are ten ancestral halls and ten schools; seven large kilns for burning brick and tiles, and a government salt dépôt, are also attached to the village. There are but few shops, the houses being principally family residences.

*Tung-pò* 東圃. This market town is directly opposite the Whampoa Pagoda, and five minutes walk from *Ché-pí*. There are more than two hundred shops, two schools, several gambling shops, and ten furnaces for making lime. The village is approached from the river by a stone walk, 300 yards in length. At its termination near the village, a high granite bridge is thrown over the creek.

*Shek-kong* 石岡. A market place opposite the east end of Whampoa island. There are 500 inhabitants, a *Man táp*, or "Literary Pagoda," fifty shops, and one school of fourteen boys. A number of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries below the Bogue. In October, 1849, a party of marines from an English man-of-war, aided in extinguishing a fire in this village which destroyed thirty or forty buildings. This generous deed is still remembered by the villagers with gratitude.

*Mau-kong* 茅岡. A cluster of hamlets one mile north of Shek-kong. There are 4000 inhabitants, principally of the surname of *Chau* 周, mostly employed in farming. There are two schools, and several ancestral halls. In the neighborhood of the village are many pleasant walks.

## II.—Villages on Whampoa Island.

*Pi-pá Chau* 琵琶洲 is situated near the centre of Whampoa

Island, east of the Pagoda; there are about 4000 inhabitants, principally of the surnames of *Tsü* 徐 and *Cheng* 鄭. The majority are farmers, or engaged in business at the provincial city; the *Tsü* clan reside on the north side of the village, the *Cheng* clan on the south. Each clan has ten or more ancestral halls. There are twenty schools; the buildings are principally family residences. From the landing-place on the south shore, there is a granite walk to the door of the Pagoda.

*Wong-po* 黃浦. This town, called by foreigners "Whampoa Town," is one mile east of *Pi-pá Chau* village, and has from eight to nine thousand inhabitants.

*early the close in dynasty*  
The principal surnames are *Fung* 馮, *Léung* 梁, *U* 胡 and *Lí* 李. The *Fung* clan, which now numbers about 4000, came from Nanking, and settled at Whampoa during the Ming dynasty. There are from twenty to thirty schools, and several costly ancestral halls belonging to each clan. The buildings on the street parallel with the river are mostly occupied by compradors, and others employed by the foreign shipping. Many wealthy persons reside in this town, who have amassed property by their trade with foreigners; the principal landing-place is a granite wharf twelve feet in width, leading from the shore to the old custom-house office. On the low hills between Whampoa and *Pá chau* village are extensive burying grounds.

*San Chau*, 新洲 or New Town. A market village built in 1847 at the eastern point of Whampoa, for the convenience of trade with foreign shipping. There are 200 small buildings beside those in the dock-yards formerly owned by Amoon. Only a hundred of these shops are now occupied. The population is about 600, not including those living in boats. There are two schools, but no temple or ancestral hall, the inhabitants having come from various parts of the province to engage in trade. The shops rented are occupied by persons of thirty-two different trades. The rent of shops is from one to four dollars per month.

### III.—Villages on Dane's Island.

*Chéung-chau Market* 長洲墟. This cluster of small buildings, called by foreigners "Bamboo Town," is built on the N. E. shore of Dane's island. Number of inhabitants about 1500, not including boat population. There are 200 shops, most of which are occupied, three temples, one school, and a custom-house office. Articles of Chinese manufacture sought by seamen are for sale in the shops.

*Chéung-chau Upper* 長洲上 is on the S. W. side of Dane's



island, about one mile distant from "Bamboo Town." It is approached on the west side by a stone walk 540 yds. in length from the river to the village gate. There are 2500 inhabitants, principally of the surname of *Tsang* 曾; five schools, about twenty shops, ten ancestral halls, and one temple. A small three story pagoda stands outside of the village on the west side. The greater part of the villagers are employed in agriculture; a few are traders at the provincial city.

*Chéung-chau lower* 長洲下. A village on Dane's island about a quarter of a mile south of Bamboo Town. It was first settled in the Sung dynasty. There are now 2,000 inhabitants of the surnames *Tsang* 曾 and *Tang* 鄧. There are six ancestral halls, twelve shops, three schools, and a small three story pagoda. Between this village and Bamboo Town are several hong's of the Chinchew merchants who formerly did business in Macao; the villagers are accustomed to see foreigners, and are civil in their deportment.

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#### IV.—*French Island.*

*Kam-teng* 金鼎 or Golden Tripod, is the only village on French Island, and is called "French Town" by foreigners. There are five thousand inhabitants, of the surname *Ling* 凌, with a few hundreds of the surnames *Léung* 梁 *Lau* 劉 and *Im* 嚴. There are ten or more ancestral halls, fifteen schools, fifty shops, and eight establishments for manufacturing sugar from the sugar cane. The dwelling-houses are built more substantially, and the exterior finished more neatly than in other Chinese villages. Many of the villagers retain considerable ill will towards foreigners. One of the burying places for foreigners is northwest from this village on a hill overlooking the river.

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#### V.—*Villages on Lun-tau Island.*

*Pak-shán* 北山. A village directly south of the Whampoa nine-story Pagoda, situated on an island south of Whampoa Island. The access to the village is by a graveled walk three quarters of a mile in length from the river to a stone bridge. On each side of the walk are groves of orange, laichí plantain, and wongpí trees, watered by artificial canals. The number of inhabitants is 2,000, principally of the surname *Mok* 莫; a few families of the surname *Im* 嚴. The village is divided into two clusters of houses—viz., eastern and western. There are ten ancestral halls, three schools, and three shops. The villagers are principally farmers, or engaged in foreign trade. They are all civil, and a few friendly and hospitable.

**Lun-tau 崙頭.** A village nearly south from Whampoa Pagoda, and separated from *Pak-shan* by several high hills, over which there is a narrow path from village to village. There are 2,000 inhabitants of the surname *Lai* 黎 with a few families of the clan *Mok* 莫. The village contains ten ancestral halls, three temples, seven schools for boys, one for girls, and forty shops. There is a mud fort east of the village mounting thirty guns, with a garrison of one hundred men; six of the guns are of enormous size.

#### VI.—*Kún-chau Island.*

**Kún-chau 官洲,** a village on the south side of the second island, directly north of Whampoa Pagoda. There are 2,200 inhabitants of the surname of *Chan* 陳. It contains three ancestral halls, three schools, and three temples. The village is built on the sides and summit of a hill, gradually rising from the river's side, the streets are poorly paved. The villagers are employed in agriculture, are civil in demeanor, and kindly disposed. There are three boys in the village who are deaf and dumb; the eldest of whom, aged 12 years, is quite a skillful draughtsman.

#### VII.—*Villages on Siú Kuk-wai 小穀圍.*

**Chek-hòm 赤坎.** The landing place is opposite the S.W. corner of French Island, from thence a path bordered by fields of peas and other vegetables, leads to the village about a third of a mile distant. There are 1,800 inhabitants, mostly of the surname *Léung* 梁, also a few families of the *Lam* 林 and *U* 胡 clans. There are three ancestral halls, two temples, twelve shops, and four schools. The villagers are principally farmers, quiet and friendly in their demeanor.

**Kwok-ká long 郭家廊,** an inland village, situated near the centre of the island of Siú Kuk-wai, one mile or more south east from Kún-chau. There are 1,000 inhabitants of the surname of Kwok 郭. In the village are several ancestral halls and two schools; also several artificial fish ponds. The walls of the houses are mostly built of earth, and the streets are filthy. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and are civil and hospitable.

**Nám-pò, 南步** a village on the island of Siú Kuk-wai, east of Kún-chau. The path from the landing to the village gate is 500 yds. in length, leading through a grove of laichí and large banyan trees. There are 600 inhabitants of the surname 'Ng 吳. The vil-

age contains three ancestral halls, two temples, one school, and five shops. It was settled near the close of the Ming dynasty. The villagers are principally quiet and civil farmers. One of the old residents, who wears a flowing beard full fifteen inches in length, speaks a little English, and has visited Bombay, Ceylon, and Calcutta.

*Nām-teng* 南亭, a village on the southwest side of *Siú Kuk-wai* island, about one mile south of *Pak-teng* by land. There are 4,000 inhabitants of the surnames *Kwán* 關 *Sung* 宋 and *Wong* 黃; half of whom belong to the *Kwán* clan, which has an ancestral hall near the landing-place, 150 ft. wide in front;—surrounded by a brick wall near the hall, is a three storied pagoda. The *Sung* clan live in a cluster of houses west of them, and number 1,000; the *Wong* clan live on the east, in a small hamlet apart by themselves. Each of these last have two ancestral halls. There are but four schools in the village, and twenty or thirty shops. The inhabitants are farmers, friendly and civil.

*Pák-teng* 北亭, A village on the island of *Siú-kuk Wai*, about half a mile southwest of *Kún-shán*. It has 6,000 inhabitants, of the surnames *Léung* 梁 *Chan* 陳 and *Chui* 崔, ten ancestral halls, three temples, ten schools, and fifty shops; a number of the dwelling-houses have oyster shell walls. The ancestral hall of the *Léung* clan at the entrance of the village, and one of the *Chan* clan on the south side, are the best built of the halls; each is 150 ft. wide in front. The hall of the *Léung* clan has a door tablet which was made in the reign of the Emperor Manlik, A. D. 1573. The town is divided into two hamlets, The one nearest *Kún shán* is named *Chung-hau* 涌口 the other *Long-mí* 浪尾. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture, quiet in their demeanor, and civil in their deportment to strangers. Large cultivated fields spread beyond the south and west sides of the village.

*Pak-nai Chung* 白坭涌, a village on the island of *Siú-kuk Wai*, about half a mile west of *San-tsú*, on the opposite side of the river. There are 4000 inhabitants of the surnames *Fok* 霍 *Kwán* 關 *Siú* 蕭 *Wong* 黃 and *Lai* 麗. Many of the villages are employed in manufacturing oil from the groundnut. There are in the village ten or more ancestral halls, ten schools, two temples, and one three storied Pagoda. Some of the dwelling-houses are neatly built, and from the highest window in the Pagoda the village has a fine appearance. The villagers are civil, but not accustomed to see foreigners.

*Púi-kong* 貝岡, a village on the island of *Siú Kuk-wai*, south-

west from French island, and nearly south from Whampoa town. It has 3000 inhabitants of the surnames of *Shiú* 邵 *Pún* 潘 and *Léung* 梁. The inhabitants are principally farmers, but there are several literary graduates among them, the number of scholars being large for such a retired village. There are half a dozen ancestral halls, seven schools, and eight or ten shops. The stone path from the landing to the village is 1100 yards in length. Not much can be said for the villagers as regards their goodwill towards foreigners; there are many opium smokers, and not a few lawless fellows among them.

*San-háng* 新坑 A small village on the island *Siú Kuk-wai* west from French island. It is approached from the river by a stone walk 400 yards in length. There are 300 inhabitants of the surname of *Léung*. One ancestral hall, one school, but no shops. There are two brothers and a sister in this village who were born deaf and dumb, the eldest is twenty years of age. The inhabitants are principally farmers and are rather poor.

*Sz'-ká shán* 四家山. A village on the island of *Siú Kuk-wai*, north east from *Tai-shek tau*. There are 1,000 inhabitants of the surnames *Sung* 宋 *Tang* 鄧 *Yan* 殷 and *Ng* 吳. The village contains five ancestral halls and one school; four ground-nut oil manufactories, but no shops. The dwelling-houses are poorly built, and much dilapidated. The people however are friendly and hospitable. The shortest way of access is to land at Chek-hòm wharf, and follow a gravel walk which leads to the village.

*Tái-lóng* 大廊. A village on the island of *Siú Kuk-wai*, about 800 yds. south from *Kún-shán*, from which village a narrow path leads to it through fields of sugar-cane, rice, and vegetables. The path commences in *Kunshán* at the public hall, and leads up a gradual ascent to *Tái-lóng*. There are 1600 inhabitants of the surname of *Lai* 黎, three ancestral halls, and two temples. In the village are six schools, and one sugar mill in which a dozen bullocks are employed to drive the stones. There are half a dozen shops, the people being principally farmers, very civil and friendly in their treatment of strangers.

*Tai-páng* 大滂. A village on the island of *Siú Kuk-wai*, about half a mile S. W. of *San-háng*. There are 1000 inhabitants of the surnames *Wong* 黃 *Lí* 李 and *Lam* 林, three ancestral halls, one school, two shops, one temple in which three Buddhist priests reside. The inhabitants are principally tillers of the soil—civil and

good natured in their behavior. There is one deaf mute in the village. Strained honey is sold here at 10 cts. per catty.

**Tái-shek tau 大石頭.** A large village S. W. from Blenheim Reach—opposite the market town of San-tsò,—on the island of Siú Kuk-wai. There are 7000 inhabitants of the surnames *Lam* 林 *Wong* 黃 and *Luk* 陸; the first, the most numerous, came from Fuhkien during the Sung dynasty. There are fifteen or more ancestral halls, five temples, ten schools, and about twenty shops. The inhabitants are farmers, or engaged in the manufacture of pea-nut oil. The ground-nuts are not only raised in the neighborhood of the village, but are brought from other districts in the province and from the province of Kwongsai.

#### VIII.—Villages on *Tái Kuk-wai*.

**Shá-lú 沙路.** A village south from Blenheim Reach on *Tái Kuk-wai*. It is approached by a granite walk 900 yds. in length from the landing to the village gate. The principal surnames are *Wat* 屈 *Li* 李 *Sú* 蘇. There are 5,000 inhabitants, twelve ancestral halls, eight schools, twenty shops, and a three story Pagoda in the west side of the village, built six years ago at a cost of \$700. The villagers are principally engaged in farming and fishing.

**Tung-pin tau 東邊頭.** A village on *Tái Kuk-wai* adjoining *Shá-lú* on the south side. The principal surname is *Lí* 李. There are about 1800 inhabitants, two schools, several well built ancestral halls, two temples, and thirty shops. The people are civil and friendly.

**Pák-tong há 拍堂下.** A village south from Blenheim Reach on *Tái Kuk-wai*—the second village from *Shá-lú*. The principal surnames are *Lau* 劉 and *Lí* 李. There are 2500 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the salt junks. There are two temples, one three story pagoda, twenty or thirty shops, and five schools.

**Tái-kái 大街.** A village on *Tái Kuk-wai*, the fourth village from *Shá-lú* wharf. The principal surnames are *Lau* 劉 and *Lí* 李. From *Pák-tóng* to *Tái-kái*, it is 450 yds.

**Sai-hü 細墟.** A village on *Tái Kuk-wai*, the fifth from *Shá-lú* wharf, and one mile distant by the road. The principal surnames are *Lau* 劉 *Wong* 黃 *Pún* 潘 and *Ho* 何. There are 4,000 inhabitants, eight schools, and fifty or more shops. The distance from *Tái-kái* to *Sai-hü* is 450 yds. by the path.

**San-tsò 新造.** A market town S. W. from Blenheim Reach, on *Tái Kuk-wai*. It is the residence of the chief magistrate of the

township of Kautong Sz'. There are 6000 inhabitants, and ten schools. The principal surnames are *Lai* and *Wan*. A market is held every five days.

*Shi-tau* 市頭. A village on Tai-kuk Wai a short distance west of San-tsú. It has 4000 inhabitants of the surnames *Hán* 閩, *Lo* 羅, *Tséung* 蔣 and *Chan* 陳. There are fifty shops, several temples, and several establishments for the preparation and sale of beans, that are grown in large quantities in the neighborhood. A ferry boat runs regularly to *Nám-teng* on the opposite side of the river.

*Shek-sz' Tau* 石司頭. A village on Tai-kuk-wai, southeast from the Second Bar Pagoda. It has a population of about 6000, of the surname of *Chan* 陳. There are ten schools, upwards of one hundred shops, and several large ancestral halls. A market is held here four days in each month. A winding creek, opening into the river below the Pagoda, leads to the village. The villagers are not accustomed to foreigners, and some of the lower class do not hesitate to treat them rudely.

These thirty-eight villages all belong to the townships of Lukpò and Kautong, but do not comprise all the villages within the limits of these two townships. The district of Púnyü, which extends from Canton to the Bogue, is subdivided into four sz' or townships, besides the region near the capital itself. Each of these townships is presided over by a *tsun-kám sz'*, or supervisor of townships, to whom is committed the regulation of general affairs relating to the wellbeing of the villages. He communicates and consults with the gentry and elders of each village, and reports upon taxes and other matters to the district magistrate. The total population of the thirty villages, according to the estimate of the inhabitants themselves, is about 117,000, the great majority of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The land is very fertile, much of it producing three crops annually, the third one being usually a crop of vegetables transplanted into the field after the second crop of rice has been reaped in November. The total number of schools is reckoned at 222, including three for girls; the average attendance is probably about 15 to each school.

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## ANECDOTES OF FILIAL DUTY.

THESE instances of filial duty are very celebrated among the Chinese, and have done much to assist parents and teachers in enforcing parental authority. All of the persons lived in ancient times, and their deeds have furnished many illustrations to poets and painters, and encouragement to the most humble in practicing obedience. It will be noticed that the practical character which runs through Chinese morals is seen in these anecdotes—almost every instance exhibiting some simple way in which love to parents can be shown.

### *The Filial Piety that influenced Heaven.*

YU SHUN, the son of Koo Sau, had an exceedingly filial disposition: his father, however, was stupid, his mother perverse, and his younger brother Siang very conceited. His actions are related in the Shang Shoo, in the Chung Yung, and in the works of Mencius. Those who speak of him say, that Shun cultivated the hills of Leih (in the province of Shansi), where he had elephants to plough his fields, and birds to weed the grain. So widespread was the renown of his virtue, that the emperor Yau heard of him, and sent his nine sons to serve him, and gave to him two of his daughters in marriage; and afterwards resigned to him the imperial dignity.

### *Affection showed in tasting Soups and Medicines.*

THE emperor WÂN of the Han dynasty, the third son of his father Kautsoo, was appointed prince over the country of Tai. His own mother Poh was queen-dowager, and Wân was sedulous in his attendance upon her. She was ill for three years, during which time his eyelids did not close, nor was the girdle of his dress unloosed; and she took none of the soups and medicines prepared for her till he had tasted them. This benevolence and filial affection was heard of throughout the empire.

### *Gnawing her Finger pained his Heart*

DURING the Chau dynasty there lived a lad named T'ang Tsan (also called Tszeyu), who served his mother very dutifully. T'ang was in the habit of going to the hills to collect faggots; and once, while he

was thus absent, many guests came to his house, towards whom his mother was at a loss how to act. She, while expecting her son, who delayed his return, began to gnaw her finger. Tsang suddenly felt a pain in his heart, and took up his bundle of faggots in order to return home; and when he saw his mother, he kneeled and begged to know what was the cause of her anxiety. She replied; 'There have been some guests here, who came from a great distance, and I bit my finger in order to arouse you to return to me.'

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*Clad in a single Garment he was obedient to his Mother.*

DURING the Chau dynasty lived Min Sun (afterwards known as Tsze Hien), who in early life lost his mother. His father subsequently married another wife, who bore him two children, but disliked Min. In winter she clothed him in garments made of rushes, while her own two children wore cotton clothes. Min was employed in driving his father's chariot, and his body was so cold that the reins dropped from his hands, for which carelessness his father chastised him; yet he did not vindicate himself [but bore the injury in silence]. When his father knew the circumstances, he determined to divorce his second wife; but Sun said, 'Whilst mother remains, one son is cold; if mother departs, three sons will be destitute.' The father desisted from his purpose; and after this, the mother was led to repentance, and became a good and virtuous parent.

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*He carried Rice for his Parents.*

IN the Chau dynasty lived Chung Yu, named also Tszeloo, who, because his family was poor, usually ate herbs and coarse pulse; and he also went more than a hundred *le* to procure rice for his parents. Afterwards, when they were dead, he went south to the country of Tsoo, where he was made commander of a hundred companies of chariots; there he became rich, storing up grain in myriads of measures, reclining upon cushions, and eating food served to him in numerous dishes; but sighing, he said, 'Although I should now desire to eat coarse herbs and bring rice for my parents, it cannot be!'

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*With sports and embroidered Garments he amused his Parents.*

IN the Chau dynasty there flourished the venerable Lai, who was very obedient and reverential towards his parents, manifesting his dutifulness by exerting himself to provide them with every delicacy. Although upwards of seventy years of age, he declared that he was not yet old; and usually dressed himself in party-colored embroidered



garments, and like a child would playfully stand by the side of his parents. He would also take up buckets of water, and try to carry them into the house; but feigning to slip, would fall to the ground, wailing and crying like a child: and all these things he did in order to divert his parents.

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*With Deer's Milk he supplied his Parents.*

IN the time of the Chau dynasty lived Yen, who possessed a very filial disposition. His father and mother were aged, and both were afflicted with sore eyes, to cure which they desired to have some deer's milk. Yen concealed himself in the skin of a deer, and went deep into the forests, among the herds of deer, to obtain some of their milk for his parents. While in the forests the hunters saw him, and were about shooting at him with their arrows, when Yen disclosed to them his true character, and related the history of his family, with the reasons for his conduct.

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*He sold himself to bury his Father.*

DURING the Han dynasty lived Tung Yung, whose family was so very poor, that when his father died he was obliged to sell himself in order to procure money to bury his remains. After this he went to another place to gain the means of redeeming himself; and on his way he met a lady who desired to become his wife, and go with him to his master's residence. She went with Tung, and wove three hundred pieces of silk, which being completed in two months, they returned home; and on the way, having reached the shade of the cassia tree where they met before, the lady bowed and ascended upwards from his sight.

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*He hired himself out as a Laborer to support his Mother.*

IN the time of the Han dynasty lived Kiang Kih, who when young, lost his father, and afterwards lived alone with his mother. Times of commotion arising, which caused them much distress, he took his mother on his back and fled. On the way, he many times met with companies of robbers, who would have compelled him to go with them and become a bandit, but Kiang intreated them with tears to spare him, saying that he had his aged mother with him; and the robbers could not bear to kill him. Altering his course, he came into the district of Hiápei, extremely impoverished and reduced, where he hired himself out and supported his mother; and such was his diligence that he was always able to supply her with whatever she personally required.

*He fanned the Pillow and cooled the Mat.*

IN the Han dynasty lived Hwang Hiáng, who when only nine years old, lost his mother, whom he loved so ardently and remembered so strongly, that all the villagers praised his filial duty. He was employed in the severest toil, and served his father with entire obedience. In summer, when the weather was warm, he fanned and cooled his father's pillow and bed; and in winter, when it was cold and chilly, with his body he warmed the coverlet and mat. The magistrate sent him an honorary banner as a mark of distinction.

*The Gushing Fountain, and the Frisking Carp.*

IN the Han dynasty lived Kiang She, who served his mother with perfect obedience; and his wife Pang also fulfilled her mother-in-law's commands without the least reluctance. The old lady loved to drink of the water from the river, distant from the cottage six or seven *le*, and Pang was in the habit of going stealthily after it and handing it to her. She was also fond of carp, and when it was obtained, deeming herself not able to consume alone what her children with great toil and trouble continually prepared for her, usually invited some of the neighbors to feast with her. By the side of the cottage there suddenly gushed out a fountain, the taste of whose waters was like that of the river; and which daily produced two living fishes. These were taken out by Kiang She and prepared for his mother.

*He carved Wood and served his Parents.*

DURING the Han dynasty lived Ting Lan, whose parents both died when he was young, before he could obey and support them, and he reflected that for all the trouble and anxiety he had caused them, no recompense had yet been given. He then carved wooden images of his parents, and served them as if they had been alive. For a long time his wife would not reverence them; but one day, taking a bod-kin, she in derision pricked their fingers. Blood immediately flowed from the wound; and seeing Ting coming, the images wept. He examined into the circumstances, and forthwith divorced his wife.

*For his mother's Sake he buried his Child.*

IN the days of the Han dynasty lived Koh Keu, who was very poor. He had one child three years old; and such was his poverty that his mother usually divided her portion of food with this little one. Koh says to his wife, "We are so poor that our mother cannot be supported, for the child divides with her the portion of food that belongs to her. Why not bury this child? Another child may be born to us,

but a mother once gone will never return." His wife did not venture to object to the proposal; and Koh immediately dug a hole of about three cubits deep, when suddenly he lighted upon a pot of gold, and on the metal read the following inscription: "Heaven bestows this treasure upon Koh Keu, the dutiful son; the magistrate may not seize it, nor shall the neighbors take it from him."

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*He seized the Tiger and saved his Father.*

IN the Han dynasty lived Yang Hiang, a lad of fourteen years, who was in the habit of following his father to the fields to cut grain. Once a tiger seized his father, and was slowly carrying him off, when Yang, although he had no iron weapon in his hand, anxious for his father and forgetting himself, quickly ran forward and seized the tiger by the neck. The beast let the prey fall from his teeth and fled, and Yang's father was thus saved from injury and death.

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*He collected Mulberries to support his Mother.*

DURING the Han dynasty lived Tsae Shun, whose father died when he was young, and who served his mother very dutifully. It happened that during the troubles of the times, when Wangmang was plotting to usurp the throne, there were years of scarcity, in which he could not procure food, and Tsae was compelled to gather mulberries, which he assorted, putting them into two vessels. The red eyebrowed robber saw him and inquired why he did thus. Tsae replied, 'the black and ripe berries I give to my mother, while the yellow and unripe ones I eat myself.' The bandit admired his filial affection, and rewarded him with three measures of white rice, and a leg of an ox.

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*He laid up the Oranges for his Mother.*

LUH TSEIH, a lad six years old, who lived in the time of Han, and in the district of Kewkiáng, once met the celebrated general Yuen Shuh, who gave him a few oranges. Two of them the lad put in his bosom, and when turning to thank the giver, they fell out on the ground; which the general seeing, says, 'Why does my young friend, who is now a guest, put the fruit away in his bosom?' The youth bowing replies, 'My mother is very fond of oranges, and I wished, when I returned home, to present them to her.' At this answer, Yuen was much astonished.

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*On hearing the Thunder he wept at the Tomb.*

IN the country of Wei, lived Wang Lau, a very dutiful child; whose mother, when alive, was much afraid of thunder. After her death,

her grave was dug in the hilly forest; and whenever it blew and rained furiously, and Wang heard the sound of the chariot of the goddess Hohiang rolling and thundering along, immediately he hastened to the grave, and reverently kneeling with tears besought her, saying, 'Low is here, dear mother, do not be alarmed.' And afterwards, whenever he read in the Book of Odes, this sentence; 'Children should have deep and ardent affection for their parents, who have endured so much anxiety in nourishing them,' the tears flowed abundantly at the recollection of his mother.

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*He wept to the Bamboos, and Shoots spring up.*

MANÈ Tsung, who lived in the Tsin dynasty, when young lost his father. His mother was very sick; and one winter's day she longed to taste a soup made of bamboo sprouts, but Mǎng could not procure any. At last he went into the grove of bamboos, clasped the trees with his hands, and wept bitterly. His filial affection moved nature, and the ground slowly opened, sending forth several shoots, which he gathered and carried home. He made a soup with them, of which his mother ate, and immediately recovered from her malady.

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*He slept on the Ice to procure the Carp.*

DURING the Tsin dynasty lived Wang Tsiang, who early lost his mother, and his stepmother Choo had no affection for him. His father, also, hearing many evil reports against him, in course of time ceased to regard him with kindness. His mother was in the habit of eating fresh fish at her meals, but winter coming, the ice bound up the rivers. Wang unloosed his clothes, and went to sleep on the ice in order to seek them; when suddenly the ice opened of itself, and a brace of carp jumped out, which he took up and carried to his mother. The villagers hearing of the occurrence, were surprised, and admired one whose filial duty had induced such an unusual thing.

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*Woo Mǎng fed the Mosquitoes.*

WOO Mǎng, a lad eight years of age, who lived under the Tsin dynasty, was very dutiful to his parents. They were so poor that they could not afford to furnish their beds with musketo-curtains; and every summer's night, myriads of musketoes attacked them unrestrainedly, feasting upon their flesh and blood. Although there were so many, yet Woo would not drive them away; lest they should go to his parents, and annoy them. Such was his affection for his parents!

*He tasted Ordure, and his Heart was grieved.*

IN the southern Tse country lived Yu Kienlow, who was a magistrate over the district of Looking. He had not been in office ten days, when he was suddenly alarmed with a great distress of mind, accompanied with a violent perspiration, on which he immediately resigned his office, and returned home. When he arrived he found that his father had been sick two days. The physician said, that he could know whether the patient would be better or worse by his stools, which, if bitter, would indicate a favorable turn. Yu made the experiment and found them sweet, which grieved his inmost heart; and in the evening he prostrated himself before the god of the North Star, imploring that he might die instead of his father.

*She suckled her Mother-in-law unweariedly.*

DURING the Tang dynasty, the grandmother of Tsuy Channan, lady Tang lived with her mother-in-law, Changsun, who was so aged that all her teeth were lost. This honorable lady every day carefully made her toilet, and went into her aged relative's apartment, and suckled her; by which means, the old lady's life and strength were prolonged many years, although she could not eat so much as a grain of rice. One day she was taken sick, and calling all her descendants around her, she said, 'Hearken! I have no means of recompensing the virtue of my daughter-in-law, but I request that the wives of all my children will serve her with the same affection and respect that she has shown to me.'

*He resigned his office to seek his Mother*

IN the Sung dynasty lived Choo Shauchang, whose mother Lew, when he was seven years of age, because she was hated by his father's wife, left the family; and mother and son did not see each other for about fifty years. It was during the reign of Shintsung, that Choo resigned his official station and went into the Tsin country, and there made an engagement with his family, that he would not return until he had found his mother. He then traveled into Tungchow, where he discovered his mother, who at that time was aged upwards of seventy years.

*He washed his mother's Utensils.*

IN the reign of Yuenew of the Sung dynasty, Hwang Tingkien filled the office of prefect. He was of a very dutiful disposition, and although he was honorable and renowned, yet he received his mother's commands with the utmost deference. Every day he cleaned her utensils with his own hands; nor for one moment did he ever omit perform the duties of a filial son.

## THE CHINESE ALMANAC.

The origin and history of ALMANACS, and even the etymology of the word, are involved in obscurity. Some derive it from the Arabic *almanach*, "to count," and others from the German *almonat*, the piece of wood on which it is said the Saxons used to carve the courses of the Moon. Several splendid English almanacs of the 14th century still exist in manuscript, in the British Museum. Almanacs were in general use in Europe, soon after the invention of printing. They were so mischievous in France, from the pretended prophecies they contained, that in 1579, Henry III. issued an edict forbidding the insertion of any predictions as to civil, state, or private matters. It is singular that the earliest English almanacs were printed in Holland, on small folio sheets. From an early period till within a few years, the almanacs of most countries have contained predictions of the weather, earthquakes, political events, or lists of lucky and unlucky days for certain purposes: for example, to buy, sell, marry, take medicine, etc. At one time they abounded in religious matter, at another in astrological superstitions, and at others in the genealogies of princes, etc. At present they are becoming every year more full of statistical matter. The "British Almanac" and its "Companion," and especially the "American Almanac," are invaluable repositories of *facts* on almost every subject. In Germany, *almanach* is the name given to "annuals" like those known in America as "souvenirs," etc. The first almanac of any note, published in the United States, was commenced by Franklin in 1733, and continued till 1758. It is known as "*Poor Richard's Almanac*." The circulation of this soon rose to 10,000 a year. In 1749, it was embellished by some rude illustrations. The maxims and sentiments that gave it such wonderful popularity for that day, were collected and published through Europe, as the "Sayings of Poor Richard." Some of the best of them are such as,

"Take this remark from Richard, poor and lame,  
Whate'er's begun in anger, ends in shame."

"Some men grow mad by studying much to know:  
But who grows mad by studying good to grow?"

"Against diseases here, the strongest fence  
Is the *defensive* virtue, Abstinence."

"What maintains one vice, would bring up two children."

"A mob is a monster, witu *heads* enough, but no brains."

"Plough thorough and deep while sluggards sleep,  
And you shall have corn to sell or to keep."

In the almanacs of the Chinese, nearly as much diversity exists as in those of western nations. But in one thing the Chinese almanacs are all alike, and in this they resemble too the older almanacs of the west,—we mean, in the astrological ascription to each day of auspicious or baneful influences over the actions of men. In this character, the imperial almanacs, circulated by the government through all its dominions and tributary kingdoms, shares in common with books addressed to the most superstitious of the people. The government of China thus gives the full weight of its authority to the idle belief, that the planets, of which in its astronomical works it acknowledges the earth to be a companion, can exert so powerful and mysterious an influence over the world, as to affect the success of the undertakings and actions of every individual. It sanctions a belief, involving this absurdity, that two persons engaged in like undertakings, having selected each the same auspicious period, and acting, consequently, under the same astral influences, may nevertheless come off, the one fully successful, the other utterly foiled. But the government has not alone given the weight of *its own* authority to such unreasonable notions: it has, when European astronomers were yet in employ at Peking, required of *them* to attach their signature to the astrological (as well as to the astronomical) tables of the almanac. This was acknowledged by one of these Europeans to Mr. Barrow, when at Peking, during Lord Macartney's embassy, and derives confirmation from the fact, that much greater faith is placed by the Chinese in astrological predictions worked according to the "European method," than in any others, and that to a superiority of this nature several of the popular almanacs consequently pretend.

The imperial almanac contains, in its smaller form about twenty, in its larger form about fifty, leaves. Upon the first leaf of the larger edition, is a table of the twenty-four zodiacal periods observed by the Chinese, marking the moment of the sun's passage over the first and the fifteenth degrees of each sign of the Zodiac, calculated for the meridian of Peking. The second leaf is occupied by a table of the more important stellary aspects, as auspicious or the reverse, to particular acts or undertakings. Thus one is auspicious to all acts, and destructive of every baneful influence; a second is auspicious to the presenter of memorials, to the officer newly entering upon his duties, to the happy couple contracting a marriage; a third and a fourth are baneful to the same parties; a fifth is prejudicial to the bather; a sixth to the general who leads out his army; and a seventh to the gardener who plants or grafts under its influences. The third

leaf—contains an astrological diagram, intelligible, as M. Klaproth has remarked, only to those who may choose to be at the pains of exploring deeply the astrological reveries of China. After these follow two large tables occupying thirty-one leaves, which show the moment of sunrise and sunset, and the times of commencement of the zodiacal half-monthly periods, in each province and dependency of China. The ephemeris follows next, occupying twelve or thirteen leaves, according to the number of lunar months into which the current year may be divided. The details of the ephemeris comprise the cyclic characters by which each day is distinguished, the moon's quarters, the places of several stars, the anniversaries of births and deaths of emperors and empresses during the reigning dynasty, and finally the particulars of what ought, and what ought not to be done on each day. A table of 120 years, to show the age of an individual born in any year of the cycle,—to which is joined another table of astral influences, completes this book, of which the Chinese government is so proud, that it can not confer on any nation a more gracious gift than a copy of it.

The almanacs in common use have many additional items, generally of the same nature as the preceding. That for the 1st year of Hienfung has a sitting effigy of the young emperor on the title-page, with the mystic emblem of the *yin* and *yáng* in his hand, to show that he rules over the world. The distich,

A new prince has mounted the height,  
May the age flourish, and the year be fruitful;

is inscribed near it.

Among the additions usually given may be mentioned, drawings of the 28 lunar constellations, their names and auspicious or malign influences, and how much they affect human beings. Sixty forms of charms succeed them, with twelve pictures of children, and tables to calculate the horoscope of their births, according as they are born at such an hour of the twenty-four; lists of festivals, birthdays of gods, and sometimes a geographical notice of the provinces of China, are given in addition.



## COMMON CHINESE PROVERBS.

Not to distinguish properly between the beautiful and ugly, is like attaching a dog's tail to a squirrel's body.

An avaricious man, who can never have enough, is as a serpent wishing to swallow an elephant.

While one misfortune is going to have another coming, is like driving a tiger out of the front door, while a wolf is entering the back.

The tiger's cub can not be caught without going into his den.

To paint a snake and add legs. (Exaggeration.)

To sketch a tiger and make it a dog, is to imitate a work of genius and spoil it.

A fierce wolfish man is like the scathed branchless trunk of a tree.

To ride a fierce dog to catch a lame rabbit. (Useless power over a contemptible enemy.)

To attack a thousand tigers with ten men; (to attempt a difficulty with incommensurate means.)

To cut off a hen's head with a battle-axe; (unnecessary valor.)

To cherish a bad man is like nourishing a tiger; if not well fed he will devour you: or like rearing a hawk; if hungry he will stay by you, but fly away when fed.

Human joys are like the skippings of a sparrow.

To instigate a villain to do wrong, is like teaching a monkey to climb trees.

To catch a fish and throw away the net;—not to requite benefits.

To take a locust's shank for the shaft of a carriage;—an inefficient person set to do important work.

A pigeon sneering at a roc;—a mean man despising a prince.

To climb a tree to catch a fish, is to talk much and get nothing.

To test one good horse by judging the portrait of another.

As a fish out of water so is a poor homeless man.

The fish sports in the kettle, but his life will not be long.

Like a swallow building her nest on a hut, is an anxious statesman.

Like a frog in a well is a man of small thoughts.

Like a crane among hens is a man of parts among fools.

Like a sheep dressed in a tiger's skin is a superficial scholar.

Like a cuckoo in a magpie's nest, is one who enjoys another's labor.

To hang on the tail of a beautiful horse; (to seek promotion.)

Do not pull up your stockings in a melon field, or arrange your hat under a peach tree, lest people think you are stealing.

An old man marrying a young wife is like a withered willow sprouting.

By a long journey we know a horse's strength; so length of days shows a man's heart.

Let us get drunk to-day while we have wine; the sorrows of to-morrow may be borne to-morrow.

If the blind lead the blind, they will both go to the pit.

Good iron is not used for nails, nor are soldiers made of good men.

A fair wind raises no storm.

A little impatience subverts great undertakings.

Vast chasms can be filled, but the heart of man is never satisfied.

The body may be healed, but the mind is incurable.

When the tree falls the monkeys flee.

The tiger does not walk with the hind.

Trouble neglected becomes still more troublesome.

Wood is not sold in the forest, nor fish at the pool.

He who looks at the sun is dazzled, he who hears the thunder is deafened.

(Not come too near the powerful.)

He desires to hide his tracks, and walks on the snow.

He seeks the ass, and lo! he sits upon him.

An illiterate person is like a dry inkstone.

Speak not of others, but convict yourself.

A man who has a tongue may go to Peking.

A man is not always known by his looks, nor the sea measured by a bushel.

A gem is not polished without rubbing, nor is a man perfected without trials.

Ivory does not come from a rat's mouth.

If a chattering bird be not placed in the mouth, vexation will not sit between the eyebrows.

Prevention is better than cure.

For the emperor to break the laws is one with the people's doing so.

Doubt and distraction are on earth, the brightness of truth in heaven.

Punishment can oppose a barrier to open crime, laws can not reach to secret offenses.

Wine and good dinners make abundance of friends, but in time of adversity not one is to be found.

Let every man sweep the snow from before his own doors, and not trouble himself about the hoarfrost on his neighbor's tiles.

Better be upright with poverty than depraved with abundance. He whose virtue exceeds his talents is the good man; he whose talents exceed his virtues is the fool.

Though a man may be utterly stupid, he is very conspicuous when reprehending the bad actions of others; though he may be very intelligent, he is dull enough when excusing his own faults: do you only correct yourself on the same principle that you correct others, and excuse others on the same principle you excuse yourself.

In making a candle we seek for light, in reading a book we seek for reason; light to illuminate a dark chamber, reason to enlighten men's hearts.

If I do not debauch other men's wives, my own will not be polluted.

Better not be than be nothing.

The egg fights with the rock;—hopeless resistance.

One thread does not make a rope; one swallow does not make a summer.

To be fully fed and warmly clothed, and dwell at ease without learning, is little better than a bestial state.

A woman in one house can not eat the rice of two. (A wise woman does not marry again.)

Though the sword be sharp, it will not wound the innocent.

Sensuality is the chief of sins, filial duty the best of acts.

Prosperity is a blessing to the good, but to the evil it is a curse.

Instruction pervades the heart of the wise, but can not penetrate the ears of a fool.

The straightest trees are first felled; the cleanest wells first drunk up.

The yielding tongue endures; the stubborn teeth perish.

Old age is like a candle in the wind, easily blown out.

The blind have the best ears, and the deaf the sharpest eyes.

The horse's back is not so safe as the buffalo's. (The politician is not so secure as the husbandman.)

A wife should excel in four things, virtue, speech, person, and needlework.

He who is willing to inquire will excel, but the self-sufficient man will fail.

Anger is like a little fire, which if not timely checked may burn down a lofty pile.

Every day can not be a feast of lanterns.

Too much lenity multiplies crime.

If you love your son, give him plenty of the cudgel; if you hate him, cram him with dainties.

When the mirror is highly polished, the dust will not defile it; when the heart is enlightened with wisdom, impure thoughts will not arise in it.

Do not consider any vice as trivial, and therefore practise it; or any virtue as unimportant, and therefore omit it.

A stubborn wife and stiffnecked son no laws can govern.

He is my teacher who tells me my faults, my enemy who speaks my virtues.

He has little courage who knows the right and does it not.

To sue a flea, and catch a bite;—the results of litigation.

Would you understand the character of a prince, look at his ministers; or the disposition of a man, observe his companions; or that of a father, first mark his son.

The fame of good deeds does not leave a man's door, but his evil acts are known a thousand miles off.

The advantages of good laws are to be found only in their strict observance.

A virtuous woman is a source of honor to her husband, a vicious one disgraces him.

The original tendency of man's heart is to do right, and if well ordered will not of itself be mistaken.

They who respect themselves will be honored, but disesteeming ourselves we shall be despised.

The light of one star illumines the mountains of many regions, so one unguarded expression injures a whole life of virtue.

## THE EMPEROR HIENFUNG.

The reigning monarch over the Chinese empire is the seventh emperor of the present Tsing, or Pure Dynasty. His reign commenced Feb. 26th, 1850, on the demise of his father Táukwáng, but out of respect to his memory, the first year of his reign was not to be reckoned until Feb. 1, 1851. His majesty is in his 21st year, having been born in August, 1831. The words Hienfung mean Complete Prosperity, and have been selected for the style of his reign; it is called the *Kwoh Háu*, or National Designation, and is not considered as the personal name of the monarch, but rather the name of his reign; though among foreigners it is usually used as the personal appellation of the monarch.

His present majesty is the 244th emperor who has ruled over the blackhaired race of Hán, during a period of 4702 years, being an average of  $19\frac{1}{4}$  years to each monarch. The present is the 28th dynasty, and its first monarch began to reign in 1644.

Inaugural Proclamation of the Sovereign upon his succeeding to the Empire by the ordinance of Heaven.

Our Great and Pure (Ta-Tsing) Dynasty has continued the subject of Heaven's most parental affection. Its mighty foundation was laid in ancient times by our great progenitors Tai-tsú and Tai-tsung: the whole of China was brought under the single rule of the first of the Imperial line: our other ancestors, the Sainted, the Immortal, the Exalted, and the Humane, each like his predecessor excelled in virtue, and shed an influence of renovation [upon men], increasing the glory of the Empire and blending its parts harmoniously together; and our late Father now departed, during the thirty years that he has held the reins of government, has sat late in his robes, and has eaten when the moon was past, diligently aiming at perfection of rule. From his own distinguished merit, and the conduct of his statesmen, the Court commanded respect. The richness of his bounty extended to all parts of his dominions, insomuch that there was tranquillity within and beyond their frontiers, and the black-haired flock was beholden to it for their happiness.

Thus might it have been hoped that his illustrious years would be greatly prolonged, and that blessings would be continued to him for evermore; but on the afternoon of the 14th of the 1st moon, having appointed us his heir-apparent, he sped upwards on the Dragon to be a guest on high, and the [charge of the] spiritual vessel devolved on our insignificant person.

When we called to mind our own insufficiency, profound was our fear that we should not be equal to the task, until we bethought us of the counsels bequeathed by the Holy Ones, and of the trust imposed on us by His Majesty, our late father; and as the Throne committed to us could not long remain unfilled, we put constraint upon the grief we so sincerely feel, and reverently obey the word that is passed. Upon the 26th of the 1st moon we shall therefore solemnly announce our accession to Heaven, to Earth, to our Ancestors, to the Spirits celestial and terrestrial and the gods of land and the grain. Let the ensuing year be the first of HIEN-FUNG.

We look upward, hoping to continue what was admirable in our predecessors, and clasp our breast with feelings of awe and earnest solicitude. And whereas at the time of promulging our inaugural proclamation, our bounty should extend to all our kindred, all things that it is fitting we should do are stated in order below. This great bounty have we extended to our dominions upon succeeding to the Throne. Oh! then, do ye Princes and ministers, civil and military, aid us in the service we have undertaken, that we may add stability to the mighty line the succession of which has devolved upon us. Let each one give evidence of his fidelity, aiding us by his counsels [to the attainment of] perfection; that boundless blessings may be manifested to this realm for thousand million of years.

Let this be published throughout the Empire, that all may be informed thereof.

**LIST**  
**OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS IN THE**  
**GENERAL GOVERNMENT,**  
**AND IN THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.**

NAME OF COURT.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
<b>Tsungjin fú,</b> <b>宗人府</b> <b>OFFICE OF THE</b> <b>IMPERIAL HOUSE-</b> <b>HOLD.</b>  <b>Nui Koh,</b> <b>內閣</b> <b>THE CABINET.</b>	Controller.	Tsáitsiuen,
	Sub-controller.	Jinshau,
	do	Chunshán,
	Dep. sub-controller.	Mienchuh,
	do	Mienhiun,
	Chinese assistant.	Wan Páushun,
	Chief minister.	Muhchangah,
	do	Pwán Shíngan,
	do	Kíying,
	do	Choh Pingtien,
	Asst. chief minister.	Kíshen,
	do	Kí Tsiuntsáu,
	Minister.	Tsinglin,
	do	Yihshán,
	do	Hosihpun,
	do	Tehling,
	do	Vacant.
	do	Sihling,
	do	Ho Yushing,
	do	Lí Kiatwán,
	do	Tú Kián,
	do	Ché Kihchin,

銓壽山岫勳醇阿恩英恬善藻馨山本齡  
 載仁春綿綿葆彰世耆秉琦鶴青奕色德  
 溫穆潘卓祁和  
 錫裕嘉杜克  
 齡承端翻慎  
 何李車

NAME OF COURT.	RANK.	INDIVIDUAL.
<b>Lí Pú,</b> <b>吏部</b> <b>THE BOARD OF</b> <b>CIVIL OFFICE.</b>	President.	Wánking,
	do	Hia Ching,
	Vice-president.	Sui Cháng,
	do	Hau Tung,
	do	Minghion,
<b>Hú Pú,</b> <b>戶部</b> <b>THE BOARD OF</b> <b>REVENUE.</b>	do	Cháng Fei,
	Superintendent.	Choh Pingtien,
	President.	Saishángah,
	do	Kí Tsiyntsáu,
	Vice-president.	Ahlingah,
<b>Lí Pú,</b> <b>禮部</b> <b>THE BOARD OF</b> <b>RITES</b>	do	Kwei Chícháng,
	do	Fuhtsi,
	do	Chú Fungpiáu,
	President.	Hwui Fung,
	do	Sun Suichin,
<b>Ping Pú,</b> <b>兵部</b> <b>THE BOARD OF</b> <b>WAR.</b>	Vice-president.	Lienshun,
	do	Wú Chungtsiuen,
	do	Suilin,
	do	Tsang Kwohfan,
	Superintendent.	Kíying,
<b>Hing Pú,</b> <b>刑部</b> <b>THE BOARD OF</b> <b>PUNISHMENTS.</b>	President.	Pehstin,
	do	Wei Yuenláng,
	Vice-president.	Nganhwá,
	do	Sub Páuyuen,
	do	Kingkí,
	do	Cháukwáng,
	Superintendent.	Ahlihtsingah,
	President.	Chin Fú-ngán,
	do	Tsuenking,
	Vice-president.	Chau Tsúpei,

慶 文 慶 侯 明 張 市 恬 阿 藻 阿 昌 濟 標 豐 珍 順 駿 麟 藩 英 俊 娘 華 元 祺 光 阿 恩 慶 培  
 卓 賽 祁 阿 季 朱 孫 吳 曾 魏 孫 阿 勒 陳 周

NAME OF COURT.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
Kung Pú, 工部 THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.	Minister.	Suen Chun,
	do	Hwáng Tsántáng,
	Superintendent.	Muhchangah,
	President.	Tihtängyih,
	do	Tú Shautien,
	Vice-president.	Kwánglin,
	do	Ung Sintsun,
Lífan Yuen, 理藩完 COURT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS	do	Lingkwei,
	do	Pang Wánchang,
	Superintendent.	Saishangah,
	President.	Kihluntai,
	Vice-president.	Miensan,
	do	Yihyuh,
	Supernumerary.	<small>Lamuhwan poohapoo</small> 拉木棍
Túchah yuen, 都察完 THE CENSORATE	Vice-president.	布花王
	Censor.	Hwáshánah,
	do	Waug Kwángyin,
	Deputy-censor.	Hoshun,
	do	Lí Han,
	do	Wansui,
	do	Ching Tingkwei,
Tungching sz', 通政司 COURT OF APPEAL	President.	Hehteh-ho,
	do	Lo Shunyen,
	do	Wei jin,
Tali sz' 大理寺 COURT OF ADJUDICATION.	President.	Cháu Tsan,
	do	Yihhing,
	Commander in chief	Lohwú,
Shingking or 盛京 MOUNDEN. Keihlin, 吉林	Lt. General.	Weishihna,
	Commander in chief	Shingkwei,
	Lt.-gen. at Kirin.	

春湯阿額田林存桂章阿泰森毓布納蔭淳齒瑞桂賀衍仁燦興斌訥桂  
恒贊彭登受廣心靈蘊尙倫綿奕札沙廣和李文庭特悖倭邵奕樂什盛  
黃穆特杜翁彭賽吉布花王程赫羅倭

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NAME OF PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
<b>Min-Cheh</b> <b>閩浙</b> Comprising 1. CHEH KIANG. 2. FUHKIEN.	Literary Chancellor	Cháng Fí, 張芾
	Governor-General.	Liú Yunko, 劉韻珂
	1. <i>Chehkiáng</i>	
	Governor.	Wú Wanyung, 吳文鎔
	Gen. of Hangchau.	Yihsiáng, 文奕湘
	Literary Chancellor	Wú Chungtsung, 吾鍾駿
	Treasurer.	Wang Punsün, 汪本銓
	Judge.	Hwáng Tsunghan, 黃宗漢
	Int of Circuit of Ning Shau, and Tai.	Hienling, 咸齡
	Prefect of Ningpo.	Lo Yung, 羅鏞
	District magistrate of Kin.	Vacant
	District magistrate of Chunhae.	Wang Chingkiái, 王承楷
	Naval com.-in-chief of Chehkiáng.	Shenluh, 善祿
	2. <i>Fuhkien.</i>	
	Governor.	Sü Kíyu, 徐繼畬
	Gen. of Fuhchau and Collector of customs.	Yusui, 裕純
<b>Hákwang.</b> <b>湖廣</b> Comprising 1. HÚPIH. 2. HÚNAN.	Lt.-gen., Fuhchau.	Tungshun, 黃贊湯
	Literary chancellor	Hwáng Tsántáng, 黃慶端
	Treasurer.	Kingtwán, 鄭高祥
	Naval com.-in-chief of Chehkiáng at Amoy.	Ching Kautsiáng, 呂恆安
	General of Formosa	Lü, Hang-ngan, 都爾遜
	Intendant of Hing, Tsuen, Yung.	Vacant
	Collector of Customs at Amoy.	Turhsun, 都爾遜
	Colonel at Amoy,	Chin Kaihwui, 陳開軒
	Haifáng at Amoy,	Liú Chinghien, 劉承裕
	Governor General.	Yutái, 裕泰
	1. <i>Húpeh</i>	
	Governor.	Kung Yü, 龔裕
	Literary chancellor	Tú Hán, 龔翰
	Treasurer.	Liú Tsungkwáng, 勞崇光

NAME OF PROVINCE.	RANK.	INDIVIDUAL.
河南 Honan.	Judge.	Chun Shau, 椿壽
	2. <i>Hunan.</i>	
	Governor,	Loh Pingcháng, 駱秉章
	Treasurer,	Wan Kúngchin, 萬貢珍
	General in chief	Pwán Tòh, 潘鐸
	Literary chancellor	Yü Chángtsán, 俞長贊
	Treasurer,	Yen Liánghün, 嚴良訓
	Governor and general in-chief.	Chin Kingkiai, 陳慶階
	Literary chancellor	Fung Yüki, 馮譽驥
	Treasurer,	Liú Yuenháu, 劉源灝
Shantung. 山東	Governor and general in-chief.	Chonasútu, 兆那蘇圖
	Literary chancellor	Hú Suilan, 胡瑞瀾
	Treasurer,	Tsiáng Weiyuen, 蔣霽遠
	Governor-general.	Kíshen, 琦善
	Literary chancellor	Wú Fuhnien, 吳福年
	Commander in-chief	Chahlihhantai, 札勒罕
	1. <i>Shensi.</i>	
	Governor.	Cháng Tsiánggho, 張祥河
	Treasurer.	Cháng Táshun, 常大淳
	2. <i>Kansuh.</i>	
Shensi. 山西	Treasurer,	Cháng Tsihbing, 張集馨
	General-in-chief.	Sahyingah, 薩迎阿
	Counsellor.	Yihshán, 奕山
	Counsellor at Tarbagatae.	Chalafantai, 札拉芬
	Sub-counsellor at Kashgar.	Vacant.
	Resident at do.	Shútsingah, 舒清阿
	Resident at Kúché.	Chingfáng, 承芳
	Resident at Aksu.	Tutahpú, 圖塔布
	Resident at Khoten.	Tehlehkhinema, 德勒克呢瑪
	Comprising 1 SHENSI. 2 KANSUH.	

PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
OROUMSI. 烏魯木齊 OUTER MONGOLIA 外蒙古 Sz'chuen, 四川 Liáng Kwang, 兩廣 Comprising, 1. KWANGTUNG. 2. KWANGSI.	General.	Yuhshoo,
	Resident at Hami.	Kingyun,
	Resident at Koorua	Yühming,
	Governor-general.	Sü Tsihshun,
	Literary chancellor.	Chí Tsingyen,
	Treasurer.	Wú Chinyih,,
	Governor-general.	Sü Kwángtsin,
	1. Kwangtung.	
	Governor.	Yeh Mingchin,
	Col. commanding gov.-general's brigade.	Hingyen,
	Literary chancellor.	Hü Náichau,
	Collector of customs.	Tsangwei
	General & commander-in-chief at Canton.	Muhtehngan,
	Lt.-general Tartar troops.	Wúlantai,
	Lt.-general of Chinese troops.	Tohgautunggihi,
	Admiral (at the Bogue).	Hung Minghiáng,
	Treasurer.	Píhkwai,
	Judge.	Kí Suhtsáu,
	Grain commissioner	Wáng Tsangkien,
	Prefect of Canton.	Cháng Pehkwei,
	Nánhai hien.	Fung Yuen,
	Deputy of same.	Chin Íchí,
	Pwanyu hien.	Shaukí,
	Deputy of same.	Ching Chinghiun,
	Shuntch hien.	Kwoh Jüching,
	Tsunghwa hien.	Sié Yutsing,
	Lungman hien.	Hau Yungfung,
	Sinning hien.	Chin Kilí.
	Tsangching hien.	Lü Yingchú,
	Híángshan hien.	Liú Pingking,
	Tun_kwan hien.	Kíú Tsaiying,

毓慶玉

徐澤醇  
支清彥  
吳振械  
徐廣緒葉名琛  
許乃釗  
穆特恩穆烏蘭東  
恩泰額洪名香  
祁宿藻  
王增謙張百揆  
陳宜沅程壽祺  
郭承訓  
謝汝誠侯榮清  
陳起封  
呂應禮  
劉丙樞  
邱才穎District  
magistrates in  
Kwangchau  
fu.

PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	INDIVIDUAL.
Yun-Kwei, <b>雲 貴</b> Comprising 1 YUNNAN, 2 KWEICHAU.	Sinhwui hien.	Hú Siáng, 胡湘
	Sanshwui hien.	Wan Tsun, 文煥
	Tsingyuen hien.	Ma Yangkiai, 馬映階
	Sin-ngan hien.	Kí Changkiun, 起張鵬
	Hwa hien.	Cháng Tsungloh, 張崇恪
	2. Kwángsí.	
	Governor,	Ching Tsúchin, 鄭祖琛
	Naval and military commander-in-chief.	Min Chingfung, 閔正鳳
	Literary chancellor,	Sun Tsiángming, 孫鏘鳴
	Treasurer,	Cháng Yuntsáu, 張雲澡
	Governor-general.	Ching Yuehtsái, 程喬采
	1. Yunnan.	
	Governor.	Cháng Jihching, 張日晟
	Literary chancellor.	Chin Kingsung, 陳慶松
	Treasurer,	Cháng Liángkí, 張亮基
	Judge,	Liáng Singyuen, 梁星原
	2. Kweichau.	
	Governor.	Kiáu Yungtsien, 喬用遷
	Literary chancellor.	Ung Tungshú, 翁同書
	Treasurer.	Wú Sihfan, 吳式芬

The work from which these names are obtained is called Tsin-shin Tsiuen-shú 摺紳全書 or Complete Book of the Girdle-wearers. It is the Red Book of the Chinese government, and by an unusual coincidence with similar catalogues in western countries, has a red cover. It is published quarterly in four duodecimo volumes, with movable characters and combinations of characters, and contains the names of every officer down to magistrates chief clerks, according to the latest information possessed at the capital. An army and navy list is sometimes added in two thin volumes. According to the list, there are in the provinces, 11 governor-generals, 15 governors, 19 treasurers, 18 judges, 17 literary chancellors, 184 prefects, 212 inferior prefects, and 1305 district magistrates; in all 1781. But in addition to these, the number of intendants, sub-prefects, deputy district magistrates or *tso-táng*, officers over townships, and special deputies, is more than as many more.

## PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS OBSERVED BY THE CHINESE.

Dec. 19th 1850.—XIIth moon, 16th day. Festival of Kwányin. She has three during the year, all of which are observed by the people.

Jan. 9th, 1851.—XIIth moon, 8th day. Ancient festival of the prince and his officers going on the annual hunt. Also of the Jü-lai Budha.

Jan. 25th.—XIIth moon, 24th day. The god of the furnace ascends to heaven to report upon the conduct of the family to the Perfect August Shángti; hence people pay their adorations to that deity, and *sié tsáu*, 'thank the furnace.' This popular superstition, though not peculiar to any class, seems most closely allied to the Táu sect.

Jan. 31st.—XIIth moon, 30th day. All the gods descend to the earth.

Feb. 1st.—1st moon, 1st day. *Yuen tán*, the first morning, or new year's day. The period of new year is almost the only time of universal holiday in China. Other times and seasons are regarded only by a few, or by particular classes—but the new year is accompanied with a general cessation from business. The officer, the merchant and the laborer, all equally desist from work, and zealously engage in visiting and feasting,—occasionally making offerings at the temples of those deities whose peculiar aid they wish to implore. Government offices are nominally closed for about ten days before, and twenty days after newyear; during which period none but very important business is transacted. On the last evening of the old year, all tradesmen's bills and small debts are paid and inability to pass this time of settlement injures a man's credit, and usually results in insolvency; while too, the custom, by compelling an annual settlement of accounts prevents many failures. This is perhaps the reason why it is called *chú xéik*, 'the evening of dismissal.'

Feb. 2d.—1st moon, 2d day. *Ché 'Tá-yuen shwái*; a deified warrior.

Feb. 4th.—1st moon, 4th day. *Leih chun tern*, or festival of spring. This day, the period of the sun reaching the 15th degree in Aquarius, is one of the chief days of the Chinese calendar, and is celebrated with great pomp as well by the government as by the people. In every capital city, there are made, at this period, two clay images, a man and a buffalo. The day previous to the festival, the chief or chief city magistrate, goes out to *ying chun*, meet the spring; on which occasion children are carried about on men's shoulders, each vying with his neighbor in the gorgeousness and fancifulness of the children's dresses. The following day, being the day of the festival, the prefect again appears as the priest of Spring, in which capacity he is, for the day, the first man in the province. Hence the chief officers do not move from home on this day. After he has struck the buffalo with a whip two or three times, in token of commencing the labors of agriculture, the populace then stone the image, till they break it in pieces. The festivities continue ten days in some parts of the country, but the degree of ceremony attending this

festival differs greatly in different parts of China ; in Canton it is not attended with much display.

Feb. 6th.—1st moon, 6th day. Ting-kwáng, a Buddhist sage, born.

Feb. 7th.—1st moon, 7th day.—*Yin Jih*, 'man day.' The first ten days of the year are named after various animals, 'fowl-day,' dog-day,' &c., of which the seventh, 'man-day,' is the greatest. Some persons have supposed there was an obscure or ancient reference in these days to the order followed at the creation.

Feb. 9th.—1st moon, 9th day, Yuh-hwáng Shángti's birthday ; this deity is the highest of the Táu sect.

Feb. 10th.—1st moon, 10th day. Wú tú shin-kiun, five lares of the household ; they are this day placed on the ground in various quarters of the house for its protection ; and the ceremony is repeated on the tenth of the four following months.

Feb. 15th.—1st moon, 15th day.—Shai-tang, or feast of lanterns, so called by Europeans. At night all classes illuminate the temples, shops, &c., with fanciful lanterns, and assemble at convivial parties, called lantern feasts. Offerings of lanterns are made at the temples of the gods. This festival is observed at Canton by merely hanging a lantern before the shop or house.

Feb. 19th.—1st moon, 19th day. Cháng-chun, a celebrated physician born ; deified by the Táiists. His shrine is placed in doctor's shops.

Feb. 21st.—1st moon, 21st day. Two images of children are placed behind the doors of dwellings for protecting it, and increasing the prosperity of the inmates ; they are called *Shen tsai tung-tsz'*.

March 4th.—11d moon, 2d day. The household gods born. These are called Tú tú and Fuh-shin, gods of happiness ; they include all classes of household deities. At this period plays are performed at the public offices, and in the streets ; while rockets and other fireworks are let off.

March 5th.—11d moon, 3d day. Wancháng ti-kiun, god of learning born. His image is placed in the temples of Confucius and the offices of literary magistrates ; scholars worship him.

March 8th.—11d moon, 6th day. Tung-wá Ti-kiun born ; a god of the Táu sect.

March 15th.—11d moon, 13th day. Hungshing, god of the south sea, born. This is a southern deity, whose worship is chiefly confined to Canton, where it is celebrated with much pomp and display. Same day, the birthday of Yoh Fi, a faithful minister of the Sung dynasty.

March 17th.—11d moon, 15th day. Láukiun born. Láukiun, called also Láu-tsz', an ancient sage, and the founder of the Táu sect, was partly contemporary with Confucius. The latter in his youth took lessons from Láutsz' on the subject of sacrificial rites. The principal deities of the Táu sect are—Sán tsing, three pure ones,—Shángti, a supreme ruler, subordinate to those three, and an infinity of inferior gods, and deified men.

April.—About the middle of this month, on a fortunate day in the 3d moon, the grand agricultural ceremony is performed, at Peking by the emperor and his ministers, and in all the provinces by the head officers of the government.

The ceremony consists in holding a plough, highly ornamented, which is kept for the purpose, while the bullock which drags it is led over a given space. The rule is that the emperor ploughs three furrows; the princes five; and the high ministers, nine. These furrows are, however, so very short, that the later monarchs of the present dynasty have altered the ancient rule laid down by the predecessors of Confucius, ploughing four furrows, and returning again over the ground. The ceremony finished, the emperor and his ministers repair to the terrace for inspecting the agricultural labors; and remain till the whole field has been ploughed by husbandmen. The emperor often appoints a proxy.

March 21st.—Ild moon, 19th day. Kwányin's birthday; she is often called the Goddess of mercy, and is the great goddess of the Buddhists. There are supposed to be more temples erected to this idol in Canton than to any other.

March 27th.—Ild moon, 25th day. Hiuen-tien shing fú, birthday of the father of the Shángti of the Sombre Heavens; a god of the Tau sect.

April 4th.—Ild moon, 3d day. Hiuen-tien Shángti, the Supreme Ruler of the Sombre Heavens; the festival of the second deity in the pantheon of the Rationalists. This day is also the festival of Peh ti, god of the North Pole.

April 5th.—Ild moon, 4th day. Tsing-ming term,—festival of the tombs.

At this period of the year the Chinese everywhere repair to the tombs with offerings of food, which after the spirits of the deceased have fed on the spiritual portion, they themselves partake of. The weather at this time being usually fine, the weeds and dirt are cleared away from the tombs, and any repairs requisite in the brickwork are made.

April 15th.—Ild moon, 14th day. Chung-yang Wú tan born.

April 16th.—Ild moon, 15th day. Hiuen-tan Yuen-shwai born; worshiped in households. I-ling Tai-ti born; a celebrated physician worshiped by sick persons.

April 19th.—Ild moon, 18th day. Hau-ti Niangniang, the goddess of earth.

April 21st.—Ild moon, 20th day. Tsz'-sun Niang-niang, the goddess of children, worshiped by those who wish children.

April 24th.—Ild moon, 23d day. Tien hau, or the Queen of Heaven, born. This female deity was a native of Fuhkien; and has become the goddess of sailors, who are mostly of that province. She corresponds in many respects to the Amphitrite of the Greeks, though some of her names and attributes seem to have been derived from the Virgin Mary. Her temples are numerous, and her worship is costly.

May 8th.—IVth moon, 8th day. San kiai shing-yé, or Holy Lords of the three borders; worshiped in the yards or courts of houses to propitiate the powers of nature.—Same day is the festival of the present Buddha, Shih-kia Ju-lai.

May 14th.—IVth moon, 14th day. Lúshin Yangshing, one of the eight genii, also called Lútung ping.

May 15th.—IVth moon, 15th day. Chung-li tsu-sz', one of the eight genii.

May 17th.—IVth moon, 17th day. Kin-hwa fú-jin; women worship her

when their children have the small pox. A temple to this goddess is situated opposite the Factories in the suburb of Honam.

May 18th.—IVth moon, 18th day. Wa To sienz', a celebrated physician, spoken of in the San Kwoh Chi; worshiped by the sick.

May 20th.—IVth moon, 20th day. Yen-kwáng Shing-mú, Holy Mother of Bright Eyes; a goddess worshiped by the blind, and those with diseased eyes.

May 28th.—IVth moon, 28th day. Yoh Wáng, king of Medicine; the Esculapius of Chinese mythology.

May 31st.—Vth moon, 1st day. Nán-kih Tá-ti, the Great Ruler of the South Pole; a god of the Rationalists.

June 4th.—Vth moon, 5th day. Festival of dragon boats, called in Chinese, Twán-wú or Twán-yáng, and also Tien-chung. On this day, many people race backwards and forwards, in long narrow boats, which being variously painted and ornamented so as to resemble dragons, are called *lung chuen*, 'dragon boats.' From the narrowness of the boats, and the number of persons on board, there being sometimes from sixty to eighty paddles, it not unfrequently happens that several of the boats break in two; so that the festivities seldom conclude without the loss of several lives. The magistrates endeavor to repress the ardor of the people by issuing their prohibitions, but the people are led on by the excitement. The races are attended by thousands, and the rowers are inspired by the sound of drums and pipes; these noises are supposed to terrify evil spirits and ward off disease, so that the sports are attended with double zest when sickness prevails. Tradesmen's accounts are cleared off at this period.

July 4th.—VIth moon, 6th day. Sai i-fuh, festival of Airing Clothes. It is a tradition that clothes aired on this day are not liable to be injured by insects.

July 11th.—VIth moon, 13th day. Lá-pán, the god of Carpenters and Masons. Tsing-shin lung-wang, God of Wells and Dragon-king, worshiped by sailors and others, to avert calamity and storms.

July 14th.—VIth moon, 16th day. Wángling kwánshing; a deified statesman worshiped for averting punishment.

July 17th.—VIth moon, 19th day. Assumption of Kwanyin; she ascends to heaven.

July 21st.—VIth moon, 23d day. God of Fire born. This deity is frequently propitiated by exhibitions of plays. In China there are no regular theaters; sheds are erected in the streets, and a platform being raised about four feet above the ground, the spectators all stand in the street in front; the expenses are paid by private subscription, usually, of several merchants. Gentlemen have them also at their own houses, where in some instances there are substantial buildings erected for the performance of the players, and the accommodation of persons invited to see the play. Even in this case, an open space is left for the free admission of the people.—Also Kwán-shing Tai-ti, God of War born. Má Wáng-shing, the God of Horses, worshiped to avert disease from horses, and by horsemen to become skillful in equestrian feats.

July 28th.—VIIth moon, 1st day. Sháu-i, or Burning Clothes Festival. At



this period, which lasts fifteen days, clothes made of various colored papers are burnt, that they may so pass to the invisible world, for the benefit of deceased relatives. Prayers also are recited and food offered, chiefly for those who have been drowned at sea. This festival is much observed by the people of Fuhkien province. The custom arises from a tradition respecting a young man who obtained admission to Tartarus, and brought his mother from thence.

Aug. 3d.—VIIth moon, 7th day. *Sháng kung sien nü*, the female genii of the seven palaces descend; a festival observed by women, who worship these fairies to avert disease, and get skill in domestic work.

Aug. 18.—VIIth moon, 22d day. *Tsang-fuh Tsai-shin*, god of Happiness and Wealth; placed in niches at the doors of shops. This deity, the Plutus of the Chinese, is seldom carved into an image, but a piece of paper is pasted on the back of a niche near the door; the shrine is called *tsá páu táng*, i. e. Hall of Collected Values.

Aug. 20th.—VIIth moon, 24th day. *Tú ching hwáng shing*, festival of the municipal deity, worshiped by officers and people; he might be termed the Palladium Deity, as he has a temple in every city in China.

Aug. 26th.—VIIth moon, 30th day. *Ti-tsang wáng shing*, a deified Buddhist, worshiped for remission of sins.

Aug. 27th.—VIIIth moon, 1st day. Autumn festival commences. This festival continues from the 1st to the 16th of the moon; during which period families visit and feast with each other, and friends interchange presents of moon cakes. These are round white cakes, with figures of men and women painted on them; they derive their name from a legend of an emperor of the Táng dynasty, who being led one night to the palace of the moon, saw there a large assemblage of female divinities, dancing and playing on instruments of music; on his return he instituted plays in commemoration of it.

Aug. 28th.—VIIIth moon, 2d day. *Shé-tah Tá-wáng*, great Prince of the Agricultural Gods.

Aug. 29th. VIIIth moon, 3d day. *Sz'-ning tsáu kiun*, the Lord who orders the Prince of the Furnace; worshiped to preserve the health of the household.

Aug. 31st.—VIIIth moon, 5th day. *Lui-shing Tá-ti*, god of Thunder.

Sept. 10th.—VIIIth moon, 15th day. *Chung-tsai*, mid-autumn. This being the middle day of autumn, is the chief day of the autumn festival; oblations are made to the moon on this day. On the following day, young people amuse themselves by 'pursuing the moon;' it is also called *ho yueh*, congratulating the moon. On the evening of this day, every householder and boatman raises a lantern upon the tip of a high pole from the highest part of his house or vessel, on which is inscribed *king ho chung tsai*, 'joyfully congratulate the middle of autumn.' From the greater display of lanterns made, the festival is usually called at Canton by foreigners, the Feast of Lanterns.

Oct. 24th.—IXth moon, 1st day. *Nán tau sing-kiun*, Starry god of the South Pole, descends; this god belongs to the sect of Rationalists.

Oct. 24th to 31st.—Xth moon, 1st to 9th day. The nine gods of the Great Bear descend; worshiped by the Rationalists, and generally also by the people, tradesmen, and others, for peace. This period is usually chosen for wor-

shipping wandering spirits as well as these gods; the rites are called *Tu tsidu*. They are in Canton, among the most showy idolatrous ceremonies. Three or four streets combine, and ornament the streets with chandeliers, puppets, figures and scrolls, and fit up a room for religious exercises to appease the wandering *kwei*.

Nov. 1st.—IXth moon, 9th day. Tau-mú yuen kiun, Mother of the Dipper; a goddess adored to obtain happiness. This day is also observed as a time to visit the graves, and for children to fly kites; it is called from this, *tang kau*, 'ascending on high.'

November.—It is in this month, on a fortunate day of the 9th moon, that the empress, either personally, or by proxy, accompanied by a train of princesses and honorable ladies, repairs to the altar sacred to the discoverer of silkworms. After sacrificing, the empress with golden, and the princesses with silver implements, collect mulberry leaves to feed the imperial silkworms. They then wind off some cocoons of silk, and so end the ceremony. This very ancient festival is considered as the counterpart of the agricultural one observed by the emperor in the spring.

Nov. 9th.—IXth moon, 17th day. Sien-fung yé-yé, lord of the Front Spear worshiped to obtain success and profit in life and business.

Nov. 20th.—IXth moon, 28th day. Wa-kwang Tai-ti, god of Fire; worshiped by all classes with great parade to preserve houses and shops from fire.

Nov. 23d.—Xth moon, 1st day. Tung-hwang Tá ti, Eastern August Great Ruler; a god of the Rationalists.

Dec. 8th.—Xth moon, 15th day. Tau shin Liú Sz,' god of Small Pox; his name was Liú, and he is accommodated with a niche in other temples,

Dec. 20th.—Xth moon, 27th day. Peh-kih Tsz'-wi. Also Wú Yoh, Wá Ti, the festival of the gods of the Five Hills and the Five Rulers, names of five places and five deities collectively worshiped. The Five Hills are Tái shan in Shantung, Hang shan in Hunan, Hwa shan in Shensi, Hang shan in Chihli, and Sung shan in Honan. The Five Rulers are the Azure, Red, Yellow, White, and Black, *Shangti*.

Dec. 22d.—The *tung chi*, or winter solstice, a festival observed by all classes; it is also called *cháng chi tsieh*, or the time when the long days come, because then the sun begins to return, and the days grow longer. Officers go in state to worship the emperor's tablet, and the people adore their lares.

Dec. 26th.—XIth moon, 4th day. Confucius born; his festival is observed by officers of government and scholars, who repair to his temple.

Jan. 7th.—XIth moon, 17th day.—Ometo Fuh, the present Budha.

## WEIGHTS IN USE AMONG THE CHINESE.

In China, most unmanufactured articles are sold by weight, not excepting liquids, wood, silk, cloth, grain, and live stock. Grain is however retailed by measure. The minor decimal weights are used in weighing bullion, pearls, precious stones, valuable drugs, &c. There are three instruments for weighing, viz., the balances, steel-yards, and money scales. Balances are used for weighing large sums of money; standard weights made of brass, are furnished by the Board of Revenue at Peking, from 100 taels down to one cash. The steelyard is made of wood, marked off into catties, mace, &c.; the largest of them will weigh two or three peculs; it is called *dotchin* by foreigners, a word corrupted from *tok-ching*, to weigh. The counterpoise is usually a piece of stone; so common is its use, that no one goes to market without carrying a *dotchin*. The money scales are merely a small ivory yard like the *dotchin*, used to weigh money, pearls, and small things.

The *chih* (cubit, coud, or Chinese foot) fixed by the Mathematical Board at Peking is 13.125 English inches; that used by tradesmen at Canton varies from 14.625 to 14.81 inches; that employed by the engineers of public works is 12.7 inches, and that by which distance is usually measured is 12.1 nearly. At Canton, an English yard or *má* is reckoned at 2 *chih* 4 *tsun*, which makes the English foot equal to 8 *tsun*. The *chih* is reckoned in the new tariff at 14.1 English inches, which is about the average length of this measure in Canton; this rate makes the *cháng* to be 141 inches, or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds.: the usual length of a *cháng* in Canton is a very little over 4 yds., though some of them are but a little over 11 feet. The foot-rule of tailors is called *pai tsien chih*, and the shorter one of masons *chau tung chih*. The *cháng* of these craftsmen varies according the *chih*.

The weights known among the Chinese are as follows:—

- 1 kernel of millet (一粒黍) is one 黍 *shú*;
- 10 *shú* 黍 or kernels make one 釐 *lui*;
- 10 *lui* 釐 make one 銖 *chú*, or pearl;
- 24 *chú* 銖 make one tael 兩 *liáng* or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. avoirdupois.
- 16 taels make one catty 斤 *kin* or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. avoirdupois.
- 2 catties make one 引 *yin*;
- 30 catties make one 鈞 *kiun*;
- 100 catties make one pecul 擔 *tán* (lit. a load), weighing  $133\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. av.
- 120 catties make one stone 石 *shih*.

The money weights are *liáng*, *tsien*, *fan*, *li*, or taels, mace, *candareens*, and *cash*, decreasing in a decimal proportion; the copper coin called *cash* is named *tsien*, because it originally weighed a mace.

**LIST OF THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON A SINGLE LETTER, AND ON A NEWSPAPER, BETWEEN HONGKONG AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FOR BRITISH COLONIES, WHEN FORWARDED *via* SOUTHAMPTON.**

<i>Countries to which prepayment in Hongkong is compulsory.</i>	<i>On a letter.</i>	<i>A news- paper.</i>
Brazil.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	<i>Letter rate</i>
Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.....	" " "	"
Spain.....	" " "	"
Mexico, New Granada, and Cuba.....	" " "	"
Canary Islands.....	" " "	"
Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores.....	" " "	"
FOREIGN WEST INDIES, viz:—Gaudaloupe, } Martinique, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Croix, } St. Eustatius, St. Martin and St. Thomas, }	" " "	"
United States of America, by British packet, do do do by American do.	" " "	"
Chili, Peru, and Honduras.....	" " "	"
Portugal and Spain, <i>via Gibraltar</i> .....	" " "	"
Baden.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	"
Wurtemberg.....	" " "	"
Saxony.....	" " "	"
Bavaria.....	" " "	"
Sweden.....	" " "	"
Sardinia and Southern Italy.....	" " "	"
Austria and Austrian Dominions.....	" " "	"
The East Indies, Singapore, Penang, Aden, } and Suez.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	"
Venezuela.....	" " "	"
Valparaiso and Callao.....	" " "	"
Panama.....	" " "	"
The Continent of Europe <i>via Marseilles</i> , Ba- } tavia, and Alexandria.....	" " "	"
The Five Consular ports in China, Macao, } Manila, and New Zealand.....	" " "	"
<i>British Colonies and foreign countries to which prepayment is optional.</i>		
Russia.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	<i>Letter rate</i>
Prussia.....	" " "	"
Denmark.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
Hanover, the Duchy of Brunswick, and Lubec.	" " "	"
The Duchy of Oldenburg.....	" " "	"
Canada, <i>via</i> Halifax, New Brunswick, Prince } Edward's Is. and Nova Scotia, Newfound- } land, Bermuda, Halifax and British West } Indies, including Kingston in Jamaica,.....	" " "	"
Canada <i>via</i> United States.....	" " "	"
Berbice and Jamaica, (Kingston excepted.)	" " "	"
Holland and Heligoland.....	" " "	"
Bremen and Hamburg.....	" " "	"
Belgium.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	"
France.....	" " "	"
Malta.....	under $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
Gibraltar.....	" " "	"
Ceylon.....	" " "	"
<i>The United Kingdom, via Southampton, prepayment optional.</i>		
Charge upon a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.....	1 0	"
do. do. do. 1 ounce.....	2 0	"

No half ounces are reckoned above one ounce, all fractions being charged an additional ounce. Letters and Newspapers for the United Kingdom *via Marseilles* cannot be prepaid in Hongkong.

\* The British Rate is chargeable on every half oz., but the Foreign Rate is chargeable on a Letter under  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in weight, and an additional Rate must be charged for each  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

## POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

### *Relating to Postage between China and the United States.*

A POSTAL CONVENTION has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the United States of America, under which it is agreed that the SEA POSTAGE on LETTERS transmitted between the two Countries shall, in future, be fixed at eightpence the Half Ounce, whether conveyed by British or United States' Packets, and that such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnished.

By this convention it is further agreed, that letters from British colonies and possessions addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States post-office free of all British Postage, whether packet or inland; and that in like manner, letters posted in the United States, addressed to British Colonies and possessions, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British post-office free of all United States postage, whether packet or inland.

All letters posted at this office, intended to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to any part of the United States by British Packet, will be subjected to a postage of one shilling and eightpence the half ounce, instead of two shillings as heretofore; and upon such letters as may be intended to be conveyed between the United Kingdom and the United States by packets belonging to the United States, the rate will be one shilling only, the half ounce (being the present charge from Hongkong to Great Britain), as the packet postage from England to the United States, as well as the United States inland rate, will be collected in the United States.

NEWSPAPERS addressed to, and received from, the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, whether conveyed by British or by United States packets, are to be charged with a British rate of one penny each.

For the present, all letters and newspapers addressed to the United States, will be forwarded from England by British packets, unless specially addressed "to be forwarded by United States packets."

It is to be understood, that the abovementioned rates apply only to letters and newspapers for the United States intended to be forwarded from Hongkong *via* Southampton; and that any correspondence *via* Marseilles, will be liable to the rates of postage chargeable by that route from Hongkong to Great Britain in addition to the sea rate from the United Kingdom to the United States.

By order of his Lordship, the Post-master General, THOMAS HYLAND.

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## MASONIC LODGES.

There are three Masonic Lodges in China.

SAMUEL RAWSON, *Provincial Grand Master.*

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE, No. 735, AT CANTON.

NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA, AT SHANGHAI.

ZETLAND LODGE, AT HONGKONG.

Table for Converting Dollars into Taels.

Amt.	Tls. 715 a 1000 dls.	Tls. 717 a 1000 dls.	Tls. 720 a 1000 dls.	1900 cash to a dollar	Amount.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	720 taels per 1000 dollars.
Cents.	m c c	m c c	m c c	Cash.	Dollars.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c.
1	007	007	007	13	.49	0.378	0.350	0.352
2	014	014	014	26	.50	0.357	0.358	0.360
3	021	021	021	39	.75	0.537	0.536	0.54
4	028	028	028	52	1	0.715	0.717	0.72
5	035	035	036	65	2	1.430	1.434	1.44
6	042	043	043	78	3	2.145	2.151	2.16
7	049	050	050	91	4	2.860	2.868	2.88
8	056	057	057	104	5	3.575	3.585	3.60
9	064	064	064	117	6	4.290	4.302	4.32
10	071	071	072	130	7	5.005	5.019	5.04
11	078	078	079	143	8	5.720	5.736	5.76
12	085	085	086	156	9	6.435	6.453	6.48
13	092	093	093	169	10	7.150	7.170	7.20
14	099	100	100	182	11	7.865	7.887	7.92
15	106	107	108	195	12	8.580	8.604	8.64
16	113	114	115	208	13	9.295	9.321	9.36
17	121	121	122	221	14	10.010	10.038	10.08
18	128	128	129	234	15	10.725	10.755	10.80
19	135	136	136	247	16	11.440	11.472	11.52
20	142	143	144	260	17	12.155	12.189	12.24
21	149	150	151	273	18	12.870	12.906	12.96
22	156	157	158	286	19	13.585	13.623	13.68
23	163	164	165	299	20	14.300	14.340	14.40
24	170	171	172	312	21	15.015	15.057	15.12
25	178	179	180	325	22	15.730	15.774	15.84
26	185	186	187	338	23	16.445	16.491	16.56
27	192	193	194	351	24	17.160	17.208	17.27
28	199	200	201	364	25	17.875	17.925	18.00
29	206	207	208	377	30	21.450	21.510	21.60
30	213	214	216	390	40	28.600	28.680	28.80
31	220	221	223	403	50	35.750	35.850	36.00
32	227	229	230	416	60	42.900	43.020	43.20
33	234	236	237	429	75	53.625	53.775	54.00
34	242	243	244	442	80	57.20	57.36	57.60
35	249	250	252	455	90	64.35	64.53	64.80
36	256	257	259	468	100	71.50	71.70	72
37	263	264	266	481	150	107.25	107.55	108
38	270	272	273	494	200	143.00	143.40	144
39	277	279	280	507	300	214.50	215.10	216
40	284	286	288	520	400	286.00	286.80	288
41	291	293	295	533	500	357.50	358.50	360
42	299	300	302	546	600	429.00	431.20	432
43	306	307	309	559	700	500.50	501.90	504
44	313	315	316	572	800	572.00	573.60	576
45	320	322	324	585	900	643.50	645.30	648
46	327	329	331	598	1000	715.00	717.00	720

Table for Converting Taels into Dollars.

Amount. in taels.	715 taels per 1000 dollars.	717 taels per 1000 dollars.	720 taels per 1000 dollars.	Amount. T. m. c.	715 taels per 1000 dollars. D. cents	717 taels per 1000 dollars. D. cents	720 taels per 1000 dollars. D. cents
1	013	013	013	0.47	0.657	0.655	0.652
2	027	027	027	0.48	0.671	0.669	0.666
3	041	041	041	0.49	0.685	0.683	0.680
4	055	055	055	0.50	0.699	0.697	0.694
5	069	069	069	0.72	1.006	1.004	1.006
6	083	083	083	1 tael	1.398	1.394	1.388
7	097	097	097	2	2.797	2.789	2.777
8	111	111	111	3	4.195	4.183	4.166
9	125	125	125	4	5.594	5.578	5.555
10	139	139	138	5	6.993	6.973	6.944
11	153	153	152	6	8.391	8.368	8.333
12	168	167	166	7	9.790	9.762	9.722
13	181	181	180	8	11.188	11.157	11.111
14	195	195	194	9	12.587	12.552	12.500
15	209	209	207	10	13.986	13.947	13.888
16	223	223	221	11	15.384	15.341	15.277
17	237	237	235	12	16.783	16.736	16.666
18	251	251	249	13	18.181	18.131	18.055
19	265	265	263	14	19.580	19.525	19.443
20	279	278	277	15	20.979	20.920	20.833
21	293	292	291	16	22.377	22.315	22.222
22	307	306	305	17	23.776	23.709	23.611
23	321	320	319	18	25.174	25.104	25.000
24	335	334	333	19	26.573	26.499	26.388
25	349	348	346	20	27.972	27.894	27.777
26	363	362	360	21	29.370	29.288	29.166
27	377	376	374	22	30.769	30.683	30.555
28	391	390	388	23	32.167	32.078	31.944
29	405	404	402	24	33.566	33.472	33.333
30	419	418	416	25	34.965	34.867	34.722
31	433	432	430	30	41.958	41.840	41.666
32	447	446	444	40	55.944	55.788	55.555
33	461	460	458	50	69.930	69.735	69.444
34	475	474	472	75	104.895	104.602	104.166
35	489	488	485	90	125.874	125.520	125.000
36	503	502	499	100	139.860	139.470	138.888
37	517	516	513	150	209.790	209.205	208.332
38	531	530	527	200	279.720	278.940	277.777
39	544	543	541	300	419.580	418.410	416.666
40	559	557	555	400	559.440	557.880	555.555
41	573	571	569	500	699.300	697.350	694.444
42	587	585	583	600	838.160	836.820	833.333
43	601	599	597	700	979.02	977.280	972.222
44	615	613	611	800	1118.880	1115.760	1111.111
45	629	627	624	900	1258.741	1255.000	1250.000
46	643	641	638	1000	1398.601	1394.700	1388.888

### Canton Linguists' Fees.

The following SCALE OF LINGUISTS' FEES, adopted at a GENERAL MEETING of the CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, held on the 16th of September, 1847, and agreed to by the Linguists' Establishments, CHING-HO, KWAN-HO, T'AE-HO, HO-SANG, and SHUN-wo, came into operation at Canton on 17th September, 1847.

The FEES ON IMPORTS to be paid by CONSIGNEES; on EXPORTS by the actual SHIPPERS, whether foreigners or Chinese; and on SHIPS by the AGENT for the vessel.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of	ARTICLES.	Fee.	Per Chop of
Raw Cotton, Bombay...	\$6	100 Bales	Tea.....	\$6	300 chests
"    Bengal....	\$6	100 "	Raw Silk & Silk Piece } Goods.....	\$6	100 peculs
"    Madras...	\$6	100 "	Nankeens, brown & blue	\$6	20,000 pieces
Cotton Yarn .....	\$6	80 bls. of 400 lbs	Alum, Cassia Lignea, Buds and Oil, China and Galangal Root, Bamboo and Rattan- ware, Camphor, Chi- naware, Copper- ware, Fireworks.	\$6	300 peculs
Shirtings and other } Cotton Goods.....	\$6	4,000 pcs. 40 yds.	Hartall, Lacquered ware, Paper, Rhu- barb, Star Aniseed and Aniseed Oil, Tobacco, Vermilion		
Bombazettes, Camlets, Lastings, Long Ells..	\$6	1,400 pieces	Other Articles in propor- tion.		
Spanish Stripes & other Broadcloths.....	\$6	840 "			
Metals,—Iron, Lead, Spelter, Steel, Cop- per, Tin Plates, and all other Metals....	\$6	300 peculs			
Agar-Agar, Betel-nut, Biche-de-Mar, Co- chineal, Cloves, E- bony, Flints, Fishm- aws, Gambier, Gums, Hides, Pepper, Put- chuck, Rattans, Sal- tpetre, Sandalwood, Sapan, & Redwood, Smalts, Window & Broken Glass.....	\$6	300 peculs			
Rice.....	\$6	600 "			
Other Articles in pro- portion.					



## Steam Communication between China, India, Malta, and England.

### GENERAL RATES OF PASSAGE.

*General rates of passage.* Steam communication of passengers, goods and parcels between Hongkong and Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Madras, and Bombay, also via Egypt, Malta and England, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

*From Hongkong to  
(During the months from December to August, inclusive.)*

Description or class of accommodation.	Singapore.	Penang.	Ceylon.	Madras.	Bombay & Cal.	Suez.	Malta.	England.
<i>For ladies or gentlemen traveling singly.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
A berth in the general cabins throughout,	155	168	298	365	451	643	710,40	734,40
<i>For a gentleman and his wife traveling together.</i>								
Occupying one of the general cabins to Ceylon, and a berth each separately, in the general cabins between Ceylon and England, or Calcutta	310	336	596	730	902	1286	1420,80	1468,80
<i>Children with their parents.</i>								
Not exceeding two years.	—	—	—	10	12	15	17	24
Free (except expense of transit through Egypt, and stewards' fees)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Above 2, and not exceeding 5 years	52	56	100	122	150	224	248,20	305,20
Above 5, and under 10 years	77	84	149	182	225	329	363,60	427,60
<i>Servants of passengers.</i>								
European { Male	52	56	100	122	150	210	231,60	271,60
Female	52	56	100	122	150	210	231,60	271,60
Native Male & Female	39	42	75	91	113	157	173,80	223,80
<i>Second class &amp; deck passengers.</i>								
<i>China Line only.</i>								
Second class passengers	104	112	200	—	—	—	—	—
First Deck, victualled by ship.	77	84	149	182	225	314	—	—
Second class deck, victualling themselves	52	56	100	122	150	210	—	—
Natives of India, first class	—	—	—	250	250	finding	themselves.	—

In addition to the abovementioned rates to *Malta* and *England*, the expense of transit through *Egypt* will be charged at the Company's Offices, at the time of securing the passage, for account of the Egyptian Government, in conformity with the subjoined extract from the

#### TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION TARIFF.

A Lady, Gentleman, or Child above ten years	£57.60
A Child of five years and under ten	38.40
A Child of two years and under five	28.80
A Child under two years	Free.
A European Female Servant	48.40
A European Man Servant or Mechanic	38.40
A Native Female Servant	38.40
A Native Man Servant on a dromedary or donkey	19.20

Passengers will have to pay to the Egyptian Government in addition, 16s. per cwt. for the conveyance through *Egypt* for First class Passengers, of all baggage exceeding 2 cwt., and for children, servants, and 2d class Passengers, of all exceeding 1 cwt. Wines, spirits, beer, soda water, and hotel expenses, are also charged for separately.

**Rates of Passage Money** from India and China to England by the Steamer leaving Calcutta in the months of *October, November, and December*, and corresponding ones leaving Hongkong in the months of *September, October, and November*, has been reduced as follows :

A Gentleman occupying Gentleman's general accommodation throughout.....	£700.80
A Lady occupying Lady's general accommodation throughout.....	739.20
CHILDREN WITH THEIR PARENTS.	
Five years and under ten.....	£355.20
Two " " five.....	278.40
Under two years (no berth provided).....	Free.

SERVANTS OF PASSENGERS.

European Servants, Female.....	£278.00
" " Male.....	288.00
Native " Female.....	211.20
" " Male.....	192.20

The expense of transit through Egypt is included in the above rates of passage Money.

*Payment to be made in Spanish dollars, or an equivalent according to the market value of the Coin tendered.* A reduction of one quarter passage money both ways will be made in favor of those who take tickets for the voyage to Ceylon and back. For extra accommodation, an additional sum will be charged. Passengers to England, desirous of remaining a month in Egypt, or at any of the ports *en route*, at which the Company's Steamers touch, will be allowed to proceed in the following steamers without additional payments, provided they give notice of their intention at the time of engaging their passage.

The above rates include stewards' fees, and table, wines, &c., &c., for cabin passengers, with 3 cwt. of personal baggage. For servants and 2d class passengers, provisions without wines, and 1½ cwt. of baggage. Bedding, linen, and all requisite furniture, are provided at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female servants.

No package of baggage should exceed 80lb. in weight. The dimensions most convenient for transporting across the Desert on the camels, and therefore strongly recommended, are, length 2 feet 3 in., breadth 1 foot 2 in., depth 1 foot 2 inches.

All heavy or bulky baggage must be shipped on the day previous to sailing. Passengers taking articles of merchandise in their baggage will incur the risk of seizure by the customs authorities in Egypt; and as the allowance of baggage is on a liberal scale, and the freight on parcels moderate, it is hoped that none will convey parcels or packages belonging to other persons, to the prejudice of the Company's interests.

The Company do not hold themselves liable for damage or loss of baggage, nor for delays arising from accident, from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances, or from the employment of the vessels in H. M. mail service.

Charge for dogs \$48.00; 25 cents a day for food, and expenses in Egypt.

N. B. *Passengers not proceeding after securing berths, to forfeit half passage money.*  
J. A. OLDING, Agent.

TRIESTE ROUTE.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS, continue to ply between ALEXANDRIA and TRIESTE as under, viz :—

The direct, leaving Trieste the 28th of each month, arrives at Alexandria about the 2d or 3d of the following month, and starts for Trieste from Alexandria, 18 @ 24 hours after the arrival there of the Indian Passengers by the Calcutta steamer, except on occasions when the latter arrives at Suez behind time.

A steamer of the same Company leaves Alexandria every alternate Thursday for Smyrna, where it meets the steamers of the Levant Line, by means of which, communication is kept up as previously through Syra with Constantinople, Trieste, Greece, &c.

Fares direct to Trieste £18, including table money. Fare via Smyrna £13.4, without table money. Passengers intending to avail themselves of the Trieste Route should book to Suez only.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. Wm. PUSTAU & Co.

Agents at Canton and Hongkong for the Imperial Royal Privileged Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

N. B.—There are now so many Railroads open through Germany, that London may be reached from Trieste in 6 days with comfort, and at an expense of about £10 or £12.

### Rates of Freight.

Rates of freight per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Hongkong, including half per cent. Egyptian transit duty on cargo shipped to Malta or England.

Description of goods.	How charged.	England.	Malta.	Suez.	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay.	Ceylon.	Straits.
Measurement goods, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....		144,00	105,00	85,00	40,00	30,00	20,00
Measuring 1 foot and under, $\frac{1}{8}$ parcel		—	5,00	4,00	3,00	2,50	2,00
Do. above 1 foot, not over 2, do.		—	7,00	5,50	4,00	3,25	2,75
Do. " 2 " " 3, do.		—	—	At the rate specified per ton	4,75	4,00	3,00
Do. " 3 " " 4, do.		—	—	—	5,00	4,50	4,00
Jewelry, Musk, and valuable articles of a similar description	Ad valorem per cent.	3,00	3,00	2,50	2,25	2,00	1,00
Treasure, gold and silver do. do.		2,25	2,25	2,00	1,00	0,75	0,50
Silk to England, per ton of 40 cubic feet		96	96	—	—	—	—
Silk Piece Goods, ..... do. do.		125	125	125	3,00	2,50	1,50
Quicksilver, Ad valorem per cent		—	—	—	3,00	2,50	1,50
Gold Leaf, ..... do. do.		—	—	—	1,00	.75	.50
China Cash, ..... per pecul		—	—	—	—	—	0,90
Copper to India, \$1.50 per pecul.		—	—	—	—	—	—

The within mentioned rates to *England* apply only to shipments exceeding in value \$960; for those under that value, the following charges will be made, viz:—

On Gold and silver, in sums not exceeding.....	\$240,	5	per cent
On Sums from \$240 to.....	\$480,	4	per cent
On " " 480 to.....	720,	3	"
On " " 720 to.....	960,	3	"

The above will be deliverable at the Company's Offices, subject to a small charge for clearing and conveying to London.

During the S. W. monsoon, from the 1st April to the 31st of October, the Rates to India will be increased on silks and quicksilver 1 per cent, and treasure  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; and to *Ceylon* and the *Straits*, on silks and quicksilver  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and on treasure  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Parcels under a quarter of a cubic foot measurement will be taken through to *England* at \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.75 each; all above that measurement, at the following graduated scale, including all charges to *Southampton*, except Transit Duty, on packages exceeding \$20 value.

3 Inches (cubic) \$3.00	4 Inches (cubic) \$3.50	5 Inches (cubic) \$3.75
9 " " 4,00	7 " " 4,33	8 " " 4,66
7 " " 5,11	10 " " 5,50	11 " " 6,00
1 Foot " 6,50		

Single packages when not coming under this Parcel Tariff, or for which Bills of Lading are required, will be charged to *Ceylon* \$5.25, and to *Madras, Calcutta* and *Bombay*, \$6.75.

For every additional cubic inch measurement, 50 cents will be charged; and if the package weighs more than 20lb. to the cubic foot, an additional 25 cents per pound will be charged for the additional weight. This is applicable to general cargo consisting of small packages which might per Tariff be taken at parcel rates.

Parcels not to exceed 100lb. weight, or 5 cubic feet measurement.—All packages under 5 cubic feet will be charged at parcel rates.

All parcels will be cleared through the Custom-house at *Southampton*, and forwarded to their ultimate destination by the **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**, to whom the Duty with all other Charges incurred in *England* must be paid.

Goods shipped to *England* or *Malta* must be packed in non-susceptible coverings, as wood, tarpaulin, &c., and the value and contents declared at time of shipment.

#### EXTRACT FROM A CIRCULAR.

RESPECTING PACKING AND SHIPPING GOODS FOR ENGLAND,  
By the P. and O. St. Nov. Co's Steamers.

The managing Directors have issued instructions to the Agents in *India* and *China* to afford every possible facility to the shippers of goods by this Company's vessels, with an anxious desire that such conveyance shall be made advantageously available.

The Agents have positive orders not to receive on board this Company's Steamers, in future, goods that are not properly secured, to undergo the several transshipments between England, India, and China, as well as the transit across the Desert.

Although the managing Directors are aware that great difficulty is always experienced in overcoming long-established customs and confirmed prejudices (more especially in China), they hope, by the cordial co-operation and assistance of the merchants here and shippers abroad, to render the conveyance of valuable merchandize by this route secure from damage.

To effect this, the managing Directors suggest that silk and silk piece-goods be packed in bales; and whereas the inner coverings of these *now* consist simply of coarse white cotton, over which are several layers of thick paper, the outward wrapper being of thin matting only—they would further suggest that the under covering be wax-cloth, or some fabric impervious to wet; and the bale, in no instance, should exceed 100 *lbs.* weight, to insure dispatch with the mails through Egypt.

Supposing the silk piece-goods to be packed in cases, they should be more carefully made, and of much greater strength than those at present used.

The trifling additional expense, by the alteration of packing, the managing Directors believe would be more than amply compensated by the perfect order in which the goods would arrive; but to meet any objection that can be advanced on this head, the managing Directors are willing to allow two additional cubic feet to a ton for goods that shall be certified to be so packed.

Aug. 8th 1850.

(Signed) JAMES BARBER, *Superintendent.*

### Rates of Passage Money between Hongkong and Shanghai.

Also (when touching at them) the Intermediate Ports, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

CLASS OF PASSENGER.	FROM HONGKONG TO		FROM SHANGHAI TO		
	<i>Amoy.</i>	<i>Vingpo and Shanghai</i>	<i>Vingpo</i>	<i>Amoy.</i>	<i>Hong-kong.</i>
A LADY or GENTLEMAN occupying a berth in the General Cabins	75.00	\$150.00	\$40.00	\$120.00	\$150.00
CHILDREN, under 10 years of age	40.00	75.00	20.00	60.00	75.00
EUROPEAN SERVANTS,.....	24.00	50.00	12.00	40.00	50.00
CHINESE PASSENGERS, victualed by ship, .....	18.00	32.00	10.00	30.00	38.00

*Payment to be made at port of Embarkation, in Spanish Dollars Current at such port.*

*Passengers.* A reduction of one quarter passage money both ways will be made in favor of those who take tickets for the voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai and back. The rates of passage money will be proportionately increased according to the class of accommodation required. The above rates include stewards' fees, table, wines, &c., for first-class passengers. Bedding, linen, and all requisite cabin furniture are provided in the steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced servants. Each first-class passenger allowed to carry one native servant free, all above that number will be charged for as native passengers. Passengers not embarking after engaging passage, to forfeit half the amount of passage money.

Passengers will be expected to comply with the regulations established on board the Steamers for the general comfort. No berth or cabin is to be occupied by a passenger without application to the Agent on shore, or the Purser on board.

**Baggage.** First-class passengers are allowed 3 cwt. of *Personal Baggage* free of freight, and children and servants  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. each. A passenger taking a whole cabin will be entitled to take in the Steamer, free of freight, one-half more baggage than the regulated allowance. The charge for conveyance of extra baggage, should there be room in the vessel, will be the same as that made for cargo. All baggage must be shipped on the day previous to sailing, except carpet-bags or hat-boxes, and small packages of the same description. Passengers taking parcels or articles of merchandise in their baggage will incur the risk of detention for freight by the Company's Agents. No trunks, boxes, or portmanteaus allowed in the saloon or cabins. Charge for dogs, five dollars each.

\* \* All parties concerned are requested to take notice, that the Company will not hold themselves liable for any damage or loss of luggage, baggage, or passengers' goods or parcels, nor for detention or delay in the delivery thereof, arising from accident or from extraordinary or unavoidable circumstances.

HONGKONG, June 1st, 1850.

J. A. OLDING,—Agent.

#### RATES OF FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI,

and from Shanghai to India and England, by the P. and O. St. Nav. Co's Steamers.

GOODS.	N. E. Monsoon Oct. 20—Ap 20	S. W. Monsoon Ap 20—Oct. 20
Opium, per chest.....	\$8.00	\$6.00
Parcels, under 2 feet measurement, each.....	2.00	2.00
Silk, fine, raw, per bale.....	2.25	3.25
"    "    to Straits, per ton of 40 cubic ft.....	130.00	40.00
"    "    to India.....	55.00	65.00
"    "    to England.....	106.00	106.00
"    Common, raw.....	By special agreement.	
Tea and measurement goods.....		
Treasure, to Hongkong ad valorem per cent.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
"    to Shanghai.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
"    to Straits.....	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"    to India.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"    to England.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jewelry, musk, &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over treasure rates....		
to England ad valorem per cent.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silk Piece Goods, to Hongkong.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
"    to Straits.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
"    to India.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
to England, per ton of 40 cubic feet.....	\$150	

Payment to be made at the port of shipment in Spanish dollars current at such port. The Company will not hold themselves responsible for wrong delivery, unless each package is distinctly marked and numbered, and has its port of consignment legibly written on the outside.

The Company will not be answerable for Damage arising from bad packing, or the cases not being sufficiently strong for the Overland Route. Packages intended for transit through Egypt should not greatly exceed 120lb in weight.

Treasure for England the Company will undertake to deliver at the Bank of England; and that for Canton at the Factories.

## STEAMERS IN CHINA.

### CANTON & HONGKONG STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

120 SHARES, £250 EACH.

**"Canton,"** CAPT. W. SOAMES, 139 Tons, 90 Horse power.

**"Hongkong,"** CAPT. N. HILL, 140 Tons, 90 Horse power.

AGENTS.—GEO. LYALL & Co. HONGKONG. SPENCER COMPTON, CANTON, and PATRICK STEWART, MACAO.

These Vessels, the HONGKONG and CANTON, run regularly between HONGKONG and CANTON *every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday* from both places, starting at 8 A. M. *punctually*—the boat of Monday from Hongkong and of Friday from Canton calling at MACAO, on which days she starts at 7 o'clock. On other days, the vessels call at Macao or Cumsingmoon if inducement offers; and on Wednesday they are always available for cargo.

**Fares**—From Hongkong to Canton, and from  
Canton to Hongkong or Macao..... \$8.  
From Hongkong to Macao,..... \$5.  
Chinese Passengers,..... \$1 each.

**Double Tickets** enabling parties to leave *Canton* for *MACAO only*, on Friday, and return by the boat of the following Monday, can be obtained for \$12; and to leave *Hongkong* for *MACAO* on Monday and return on Friday, for \$8.

### SCALE OF FREIGHT,

#### PER HONGKONG AND CANTON STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Treasure and Precious Stones,	1 per cent ad valorem.
Long Cloths,	1½ cent per Piece.
Do. Embroidered	2½ " "
Velvets,	2½ " "
Yarn,	25 cents per pecul.
Woollens, Long Ells,	2½ " per piece.
Camlets,	5 " "
Other Woollens,	50 " per bale of 6 Pieces.
Ivory,	50 " per Bundle.
Cornelians,	\$3 00 per Chest.
Cow Bezoar and Gums,	2.00 " "
Wine and Spirits,	0.50 3 doz. Case, \$2 per Hhd., \$3 3/4 Pipe.
Beer,	0.50 6 " " \$1.50 per Hhd.
Chowchow Cargo,	3.50 3/4 Ton of 40 feet.
Tea,	0.30 3/4 chest, 20 cents 3/4 chest, 8 cents 3/4 box.
Do. under 1 ton,	0.50 " " 30 " 20 " "
Drugs and Oil,	0.40 3/4 pecul case, 25 cents 3/4 half pecul Case.
Raw Silk,	1.50 per bale or case.
Silk Piece Goods,	4.50 per ton (or 50 cents @ \$1.50 per case.)
Quicksilver,	0.50 per Box.
Vermilion and Brass Leaf.	0.25 " "

GEO. LYALL & Co. Agents H. & C. S. P. Company.

*Hongkong, 7th May, 1850.*

The **PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** has one steamer on the river of Canton, called the "**CANTON**," Captain T. Jamieson; she has no regular days for running, but plies between Canton, Macao, and Hongkong, as circumstances require, or takes trips along the coast. Her accommodations are good. The agents are J. A. OLDING, in Hongkong, M. FISCHER in Canton, and JOHN MIDDLETON, in Macao.

A small American Steamer, the "**SPARK**," Capt. Woodberry, runs on the Pearl River and to the outer anchorages, but has no stated days for making passages.—A. VEIGAS, agent in Canton.

The charges for passages in these steamers is the same as in the H. & C. St. Packet. Co.'s Steamers.

### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR STORING GOODS IN THE LE-TSUNE PACKHOUSE, HONAN.

The following Fire Insurance Companies will accept risks against fire:—

Alliance, London. Agents in China, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Imperial, " " " Messrs. Neave & Co.  
Globe, Sun, and Phoenix.

<b>Imports.</b>		cents.
Raw Cotton.....	5	per bale per month.
Tin, Copper, &c.....	5	per pecul
Lead, Steel, Iron.....	3	p. " "
Ginseng, Guins, Cloves, &c.....	5	p. " "
Sandalwood and other woods.....	4	p. " "
Rattans, Betel-nut, Rice, Pepper, &c..	3	p. " "
Cotton Yarn.....	5	p. " "
Camlets, Long Ells, Lastings, &c.....	15	per bale " "
Spanish Stripes, &c.....(6 pieces)....	15	p. " "
Longcloths, Cambrics, Chintzes, &c....	½	per piece " "
after 1st month {	20 to 30 pieces....	10 per bale " "
	40 to 60 " "	20 per " "
	80 and upwards.	30 per " "

After the 1st month  
a reduction of 10  
per cent.

<b>Exports.</b>	
Raw Silk.....	25 per. bale " "
Tea, Chest .....	3 each " "
Half Chest .....	2 each " "
Boxes.....	1 each " "

Laying down, weighing, and examining Tea, 5 candareens per pecul. Chop-boats sent down to Whampoa for cargo with servants in charge.

SPENCER COMPTON, *Proprietor.*

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CANTON BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STEPHEN PONDER, *Chairman.*

JOHN DENT, *Deputy Chairman.*

SPENCER COMPTON, *Secretary.*

- 
- Messrs. George Barnet & Co.  
 Mr. Francis B. Birley.  
 Messrs. Blenkin, Rawson & Co.  
 „ Chalmers & Co.  
 The Commercial Bank of India.  
 Messrs. Dallas & Co.  
 „ Dent & Co.  
 „ Dirom, Gray, & Co.  
 „ Gibb, Livingston, & Co.  
 „ Gilman & Co.  
 „ Holliday, Wise & Co.  
 „ Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Mr. Levin Josephs.  
 Messrs. D. Kennedy & Co.  
 „ Lindsay & Co.  
 Mr. James L. Mann.  
 Messrs. Neave & Co.  
 The Oriental Bank.  
 Messrs. Reiss & Co.  
 „ Ripley, Smith & Co.  
 „ Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.  
 „ David Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
 „ Turner & Co.  
 „ W. H. Wardley & Co.





## LIST OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

IN CHINA, WITH THE NAMES OF THE SOCIETIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

*Names of the Missionary Societies, and the period when they first sent laborers to the Chinese.*

1. The London Missionary Society, 1807.
2. The American Board of Commissioners for For. Mis. 1829.
3. The Rhenish Missionary Society, Barmen, Prussia, 1832.
4. The American Baptist Missionary Union, 1834.
5. The Board of the Prot. Episcopal Ch. in the U. S. A. 1835.
6. The Church Missionary Society (England), 1837.
7. The Board of For. Mis. of the Presby. Ch. in the U. S. A. 1837.
8. The English General Baptist Missionary Society, 1845.
9. The Evangelical Mis. Society of Basle (Switzerland), 1846.
10. The Board of For. Mis. of the Southern Baptist Convention, U. S. A. 1846.
11. The Mis. Soc. of the Sabbatarian (Baptist) Ch.; U. S. A. 1847.
12. The Mis. Soc. of the Methodist Epis. Ch. in the U. S. A. 1847.
13. The For. Mis. Soc. of the Presbyterian Ch. in England, 1847.
14. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Southern States, 1848.
15. The Swedish Missionary Society, 1849.

The Netherlands Missionary Society sent out the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff in 1827; his connection with it was dissolved in 1835. It has had no other missionary to the Chinese.

The Medical Missionary Society in China was established in Feb. 1833. Its sole object has been to afford medical missionaries "hospitals, medicines, and attendants," without "support or remuneration" for their services.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES AT PRESENT LABORING FOR THE CHINESE, WHEN SENT, AND IN CONNECTION WITH WHAT SOCIETY.

### CANTON.

E. C. Bridgman, D. D. and fam.,	Shang.	1829	Amer. Board Com.
S. W. Williams, and fam.,		1833	" (Printer)
Rev. Dyer Ball, M. D. and fam.,		1838	" (Dispensary)
* Rev. James G. Bridgman,		1843	" "
Samuel W. Bonney, <i>licentiate</i> ,		1845	" "
Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.		1834	Ophthalmic Hospital.
Benjamin Hobson M. B. and fam.,		1839	Lond. Mis. Soc.
Rev. Andrew P. Happer M. D. and fam.,		1844	} Amer. Pres. Board.
Rev. John B. French,		1846	
Rev. William Speer, <i>absent</i>		1846	
Rev. Issachar J. Roberts, and fam.,		1836	Am. Bap. S. Con,
Miss Baker.		1850	" " "
Rev. Wm. C. Burns,		1847	Soc. of Pres. Ch. E.

*Mr. Peirce - C. Hethcote.*  
*Mr. & Mrs. Newman* 101

HONGKONG.

Rev. William Dean,  
 Rev. John Johnson,  
 James Legge D. D. and fam.,  
 H. J. Hirschberg M. R. C. S. Lond.,  
 Richard Cole and family,  
 Rev. Theodore Hamberg,  
 Rev. Rudolph Lechler,  
 Rev. Ferdinand Genaeher,  
 \* Rev. Wilhelm Lobscheid *absent*  
 Rev. R. Krone,  
 " *Carl Vogel* AMOY.

Rev. Elihu Doty and fam.  
 Rev. John V. N. Talmage and fam.  
 Wm. Young and fam.,  
 Rev. John Stronach, (*at Shanghai*)  
 Rev. Alex. Stronach and fam.,  
 James Hyslop, M. D. and fam.,  
 Rev. T. Gillfillan,

*James H. Young M. D.*  
*Mr. Sarah Herriott* HUNGHAI.

Rev. Stephen Johnson, and family.  
 Rev. Lyman B. Peet and fam.,  
 Rev. Seneca Cummings and fam.,  
 Rev. Caleb C. Baldwin and fam.,  
 \* Rev. William L. Richards,  
 Rev. Justus Doolittle and fam.  
 Rev. M. C. White,  
 \* Rev. J. D. Collins,  
 Rev. R. S. Maclay, and family  
 Rev. A. Elquist,  
 Rev. William Welton, M. D.  
 Rev. John D. Jackson.

NINGPO.

Rev. M. S. Culbertson and fam.,  
 Rev. R. Q. Way and fam.,  
 D. B. McCartee, M. D.  
 Rev. J. W. Quarterman,  
 Rev. H. V. Rankin and family,  
 M. S. Coulter and family,  
 Rev. W. A. P. Martin and fam.  
 Rev. S. N. Martin and fam.  
 Rev. J. T. Goddard and family,  
 Dan. J. Macgowan, M. D. and family,  
 Rev. Ed. C. Lord and fam.,  
 Rev. Thos. H. Hudson,  
 Joseph Hudson, *Assistant*.  
 Rev. R. H. Cobbold,  
 Rev. W. A. Russell,  
 Rev. S. Gough,  
 Miss Aldersey,

1834 Am. Bap. Miss. Un.  
 1848 " " "  
 1839 Lond. Mis. Soc. "  
 1847 " " (Hospital) *Mr. Her*  
 1844 " " (Printer)  
 1846 Ev. Mis. Soc. of B.  
 1847 " " "  
 1847 " " "  
 1848 } Rhenish Mis. Soc.  
 1850 } *Cassel in Germany*

1837 Amer. Bd. Com.  
 1847 " " "  
 1835 " " "  
 1837 } Lond. Mis. Soc.  
 1837 }  
 1848 }  
 1848 }  
 1850 Soc. of Pres. Ch. E.

1833 }  
 1839 }  
 1847 } Amer. Bd. Com.  
 1847 }  
 1848 } *Returned*  
 1850 }  
 1847 Meth. Epis. U. S. A.  
 1847 " " "  
 1848 " " "  
 1849 Swedish Miss. Soc.  
 1850 Church Miss. Soc.  
 1850 " " "

1844 Amer. Pres. Bd.  
 1844 " " "  
 1844 " " "  
 1846 " " "  
 1849 " " "  
 1849 " (Printer)  
 1850 " " "  
 1850 " " "  
 1839 Am. Bap. Miss. U.  
 1843 (Dispensary) "  
 1847 " " "  
 1845 Eng. Gen. Bap. S.  
 1845 " " "  
 1848 " " "  
 1848 } Ch. Miss. Soc.  
 1850 }  
 1838

## SHANGHAI.

Rev. W. H. Medhurst D. D. and fam.,	1817	(Hospital)
W. Lockhart, M. R. C. S. and fam.,	1838	
Rev. Wm. C. Milne and fam.,	1839	
Rev. W. Muirhead and fam.,	1847	Lond. Mis. Soc.
A. Wylie,	1847	
Rev. Joseph Edkins,	1848	
Miss Philip,	1850	(Sup't of press.)
Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone D. D. and fam.,	1837	
Rev. E. Syle and fam.,	1845	
Miss Jones,	1845	Am. Epis. Bd.
Miss Tenney,	1850	
Rev. J. Lewis Shuck and fam.	1836	
Rev. George Percy and family,	1847	Bap. South Con.
Rev. M. T. Yates and fam.,	1847	
Rev. C. Carpenter and fam.,	1847	
Rev. Nathan Wardner and fam.,	1847	Sabbat. Soc. U. S. A.
Rev. C. Taylor, M. D. and fam.,	1848	
Rev. B. Jenkins and fam.,	1848	
Rev. Thos. McClatchie and fam.,	1844	"Methodist Epis."
Rev. John Hobson and family,	1849	
Rev. J. K. Wight and fam.,	1849	
		Church South
		Church Mis. Soc.
		" "
		Amer. Pres. Bd.

Summary

## SUMMARY.

SOCIETIES.	Canton.	Hong-kong.	Amoy.	Sh-chao.	Ning-po.	Shang-hai.	Total.
London Mis. Society	1	3	5	...	...	6	15
Am. Board of Commissioners	5	...	2	6	...	...	13
Rhenish Mis. Society	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Am. Baptist. Mis. Union	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
Church Mis. Society Eng.	...	...	...	2	3	2	7
Epis. Church of U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pres. Board of U. S. A.	3	...	...	...	8	1	12
Eng. General Baptist Soc.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Evan. Soc. of Basle.	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Southern Bap. Con. U. S. A.	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
Sabbatarian Bap. Soc. U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Meth. Ep. Church of U. S. A.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Meth. Ep. Ch. South, U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Presb. Church in England	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Swedish Missionary Soc.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Unconnected	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total at all ports	12	10	8	12	15	18	75

	American.	English.	Swedish	Swiss.	German.	Total.
Societies engaged	8	4	1	1	1	15
Missionaries "	43	25	1	2	3	74

## ROMAN CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENTS AT HONGKONG.

Rt. Rev. Theodorus A Forcade, Vicar apostolic of Japan, and pro-prefect apostolic of Hongkong.	Rev. Felix McMahon.
Rev. John Fenouil.	Rev. Louis Bonnaud.
Rev. Napoleon F. Libois, Procureur général de la Société des Missions Françaises.	Rev. Prudence Girard.
Pierre Monicou, Assistant.	
Rt. Rev. Joseph Rizzolati, Vicar Apostolic of Hukwang.	
Very Rev. Fr. Anthono Feliciani, Procureur of the Propaganda Fide.	
Rev. Lewis Ambrois, Vice procureur.	Rev. Francis Buffa, Chaplain.
F. Aloysio Froget.	

## Diplomatic Establishments in China.

### HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPERINTENDENCY OF TRADE, AND CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

#### *At Hongkong.*

His Excellency SAMUEL G. BON- HAM,	H. B. M. Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade.
Hon. A. R. JOHNSTON,	Secretary and Registrar.
Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, <i>absent</i>	Chinese Secretary.
T. F. Wade.	Assistant Chinese Secretary.
Mr. Fred E. Harvey	First Assistant.
Mr. W. Woodgate	Second Do.
Mr. João Hyndman	3d Clerk.
Mr. G. S. Morrison	4th Clerk.

#### *At Canton.*

JOHN BOWRING, LL. D.	Consul.
Adam W. Elmslie, Esq.	Vice Consul.
Thomas T. Meadows, Esq.	Interpreter.
Mr. J. T. Walker,	Senior Assistant.
Mr. Horace Oakley,	Junior Assistant.
Alexander Bird, Esq.	Consular Agent, Whampoa.

#### *At Amoy.*

G. G. SULLIVAN, Esq.	Consul.
John Backhouse, Esq.	Vice Consul. <i>absent.</i>
Martin C. Morrison, Esq.	Interpreter.
Mr. Frederick L. Hertelet,	First Assistant.
Charles A. Winchester, M.D.	Second Do. & medical attendant.
Mr. W. H. Pedder.	Clerk.

#### *At Fuhchau.*

R. B. JACKSON, Esq.	Consul. <i>absent.</i>
C. A. Sinclair, Esq.	Interpreter in charge.

#### *At Ningpo.*

D. B. ROBERTSON, Esq.	Vice Consul.
J. A. T. Meadows, Esq.	Acting Interpreter.
Mr. Patrick Hague,	Senior Assistant.

#### *At Shānghái.*

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq.	Consul.
William Connor, Esq.	Vice Consul.
Walter H. Medhurst, jr. Esq.	Interpreter.
Mr. F. H. Hale,	Senior Assistant & medical attendant. ( <i>absent.</i> )
Mr. Frank Parish,	Acting Senior Assistant.
Mr. W. H. Fittock,	Junior Assistant.

## LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.

R. B. Forbes, Esq.

F. T. Bush, Esq.

R. P. De Silver, Esq.

Charles W. Bradley, LL. D.

John N. A. Griswold, Esq.

Thomas Hunt, Esq.

{ *Chargé d'affaires, Secretary of  
Legation, and Chinese Interpreter.*  
*Vice Consul at Canton.*  
*Consul at Hongkong.*  
*Consul & Naval Storekeeper, Macao.*  
*Consul at Amoy.*  
*Consul at Shanghai.*  
*Consular agent at Whampoa.*

## FRENCH LEGATION.

ALEXANDRE FORTH-ROUEN.

A. de Codrika,

Leon Pages,

Jules Zanolle,

Arthur Smith,

Joze M. Marques,

H. G. I. Reynvaan, Esq.

G. E. Haskell, Esq.

Robert Jackson Esq.

M. de Montigny,

M. B. Edan.

M. de Kleskowski,

*Envoyé de France en Chine. absent*  
*Acting Envoyé.*  
*Secrétaire.*  
*Chancelier.*  
*Attaché de la legation.*  
*Interpreter.*  
*Vice Consul at Canton,*  
*Agent Consulaire at Hongkong.*  
*Agent Consulaire at Amoy.*  
*{ Consul at Shanghai, and acting*  
*Consul for Ningpo.*  
*Chancelier.*  
*Interpreter at Shanghai.*

## SPANISH LEGATION.

DON SINIBALDO DE MAS,

Don Juan Bautista de Sandoval,

Don José de Aguilar,

Don Juan Lecaroz,

James Tait, Esq.

Sr. José Vicente Jorge,

{ *Envoy Extraordinary and*  
*Minister Plenipotentiary.*  
*Secretary of Legation. absent*  
*{ Attachés & students.*  
*Vice Consul at Amoy.*  
*Spanish Consul at Macao.*

Robert Browne, Esq.

Gideon Nye, Jr. Esq.

W. W. Parkin, Esq.

John Burd,

Joseph Jardine, Esq.

Alexander Calder, Esq.

John Dent, Esq.

T. C. Beale, Esq.

Richard Carlowitz, Esq.

William Pustau, Esq.

Sr. A. A. de Mello,

Camillo Lelis de Souza,

*Consul for Netherlands.*  
*Consul for Chili.*  
*Consul for Peru.*  
*Danish Consul, Hongkong.*  
*Acting Danish Consul, Canton.*  
*Acting Danish Consul, Shanghai.*  
*Portuguese Consul at Canton.*  
*Portuguese Consul at Shanghai.*  
*Consul for Prussia and Saxony.*  
*Consular agent for Austria.*  
*Brazilian Consul.*  
*Vice Consul for Brazil at Macao.*

**Government of Macao.**

D. Jeronimo Jozé de Matta, *Bishop*.  
 M. de Siqueira Pinto, *Chief Justice*.  
 João A. Tavaris, *Commandante*.  
 J. F. d'Oliveira, *Vereador*.  
 L. Marques, *Procurador*.  
 Miguel Pereira Simoens, *Fiscal*.

} *Council of  
Government.*

**Governor's Department.**

Antonio Jozé de Miranda, *Secretary to government*.  
 Jeronimo Pereira Leite, *A. D. C. to the governor*.  
 Jozé Carlos Barros, Jozé Franco, *Clerks*.

Dom. Jeronimo Jozé de Matta, *Bishop*.  
 Rev. Braz de Mello, *Secretary to the Bishop*.  
 João A. Tavaris, *Commandante*.  
 J. B. Goularte, *Provisionary Commandante*.  
 Dr. João Damasceno C. dos Santos, *Attorney-general*.  
 P. J. da Silva Loureiro, *Harbor Master*.  
 D. J. Barradas, *Postmaster*.

**Judiciary.**

M. de Siqueira Pinto, *Judge*.  
 João Batista Gomes, *Substitute of the Judge*.  
 Francisco da Silveira, C. de O. de C. *Registrar*.  
 Miguel F. Telles,  
 Thomas de Aquino Migueis, } *Clerks*.  
 Antonio Rangel, *Accountant*.

**Municipal Chamber.**

Camillo Lelis de Souza, } *Judges*.  
 João Jozé Vieira, }  
 Felipe Vieira, } *Vereadores*.  
 J. F. d'Oliveira, }  
 A. Carlos Brandão }  
 Thos. J. de Freitas *Procurador*.  
 Maximiano da Roza, } *Clerks*.  
 Pedro da Roza, }

**Chinese Department.**

L. Marques, *Procurador*.  
 João R. Gonsalves, *Interpreter*.  
 Florentino dos Remedios *Do*.  
 Jeronimo da Luz, *Do*.  
 Joaquim Xavier, *Do*.  
 B. Simoens, } *Clerks*.  
 Pio de Carvalho, }

**Revenue Department.**  
 Miguel P. Simoens, *Fiscal*.

M. de Souza, *Treasurer*.  
 Ludivino Simoens, } *Acc'ts*.  
 I. Simoens, }

**Justices of the Peace.**

Candido Ozorio,  
 Antonio Jozé da Rocha,  
 Antonio Rangel, *Clerk*.

**Treasury.**

Miguel de Souza, } *Treasurer*.  
 Francisco de Nozueira, } *Clerks*.

**Assessors.**

Dr. J. D. C. dos Santos,  
 João Lourenço d'Almeida,  
 Fran. A. P. de Silveira,  
 Miguel Maher,  
 A. A. de Silva, *Secretary*.  
 J. F. d'Oliveira,

Joaõ Victorino da Silva.  
Angelo A. da Silva, *Clerk.*

*Resident Merchants, &c.*

A. A. de Mello.  
Florencio de Cruz.  
Joaõ C. Pereira.  
Albino A. de Silva.  
Antonio Manoel Pereira.  
Domingos Tavares.  
Antonio Carlos Brandaõ.  
Evaristo Lopes.  
Barboza, M. J.  
Bernardo E. Carneiro.  
J. A. Pereira.  
Francisco Placé.  
Bernabé Govea.  
Camillo Lelis de Souza.  
J. A. Ozorio.  
Carlos Jozé Caldeira,  
C. Ozorio & Co.  
*Watch and Clock Makers.*  
Candido Ozorio.  
Carlos Vicente da Rocha.  
Claudio I. da Silva.  
Francisco da Silva.  
Francisco P. Xavier.  
Cypriano Antonio Pacheco.  
Domingos Pacheco.  
Esteban Garetta.  
Emigdio Jozé do Rozario.  
Felippe Vieira.  
Francisco Peres de Silva.  
Innocencio A. dos Remedios.  
Joaõ J. dos Remedios.  
M. A. dos Remedios.  
F. H. de Azevedo.  
E. O. dos Remedios.  
I. dos Remedios.  
J. d'Assis Fernandez.  
J. J. Borges.  
Joaõ B. Gomes.  
C. Gracia.  
Joaõ Maria da Silva.  
Jozé Bernardo Goularte.  
Joaõ Jozé da Silva.  
Jozé Vicente Jorge.  
I. Peres da Silva.  
Izidorio d'Almeida.  
Antonio M. Pereira.

Lino Lopes.  
Pedro Lopes.  
Manoel J. do Rozario.  
Jozé Maria de Fongeca.  
Jozé de Sá.  
Jozé Manoel de Jezus  
Jozé Francisco d'Oliveira.  
Jozé Simão dos Remedios.  
Jozé de Lemos.  
Lourenço Pereira.  
A. de Miranda.  
Angelo A. da Silva.  
C. da Rocha.  
F. da Cunha.  
L. da Cunha.  
Lourenço Marques.  
E. Marques.  
A. Marques.  
Manoel Pereira.  
Felippe A. Ozorio.  
Pedro Marques.  
Thos. J. de Freitas, *Dispensary.*  
E. Marçal.  
Jozé da Silva.  
Jozé Severo.  
Vicente C. da Rocha, Sen.  
Vicente C. da Rocha, Jr.  
John Smith.  
Honorio Marçal.  
Joaquim Barradas.  
R. P. De Silver, *U. S. Consul.*  
Lino de Almeida.  
J. A. Durran.  
Patrick Stewart and family.  
James P. Sturgis,  
George Perkins,  
George Chinnery, *M. R. A.*  
*Landscape and Miniature Painter.*  
John Middleton and family.  
Benjamin Seare and family.  
Heerjeeboy Rustomjee.  
Hormusjee Cowasjee.  
Pallanjee Dorabjee.  
T. B. Watson and family.  
Antonio de Eça.  
Wm. Allanson and family.  
John Fitzpatrick,  
J. Villarte,



## Government of Hongkong.

H. E. SAMUEL G. BONHAM, C. B., *Governor, Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral, Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of Trade.*  
C. P. Teesdale, lieut. H. M. 83d Regt. *A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.*

Hon. Major-Gen. William Staveley, C. B., *Lieut.-Governor and Commander of the forces.*

Hon. Major W. Caine, *Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General.*

Hon. A. R. Johnston, *Secretary and Registrar.*

Hon. John W. Hulme, *Chief-Justice.*

Hon. W. T. Mercer, *Colonial Treasurer, absent.*

Hon. Joseph F. Edger, } *Members of Council.*  
Hon. David Jardine. }

### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hon. Major Caine, *Colonial Secretary.*  
Rev. C. Gutzlaff, *Chinese Sec. (absent.)*  
L. D. Almada e Castro, *Chief clerk.*  
J. M. d'A. e Castro, *2d clerk,*  
H. F. Hance, *3d Do.*

### AUDIT OFFICE.

Hon. Major Caine, *Auditor General.*  
E. Morgan, *Clerk.*

### COLONIAL TREASURY.

Hon. W. T. Mercer, *Treasurer. abs.*  
R. Rienecker, *Accountant. and act. Tr.*  
J. Hare, *Assistant.*  
Messrs. May and Caldwell, *Assessors and Collectors.*

### SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

\* C. St. Geo. Cleverly, *Surveyor Gen.*  
J. C. Power, *Acc't & clerk of Registry.*

### ECCLLESIASTICAL.

Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Victoria.  
Rev. V. J. Stanton, *Chaplain. absent.*  
Rev. Edw. T. R. Moncrieff, LL.D., *acting colonial chaplain, domestic chaplain to the Bishop, & Senior Tutor in St. Paul's College.*  
M. C. Odell, B. A. *Junior Tutor, and private sec. to the Bishop.*  
J. Holderness, } *Instructors.*  
Chun Kwang, }  
F. C. Drake, *Clerk and Sexton*

### SUPREME & VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Hon. J. W. Hulme } *Chief Justice*  
                              } *& Commissary.*  
Hon. P. I. Stirling, *Attorney General.*  
W. Gaskell, *Queen's Proctor*  
R. Dundas Cay, *Registrar.*  
W. H. Alexander *Deputy Registrar & Surrogate.*  
G. A. Trotter, *Clerk, to Chief Justice.*  
J. Smithers, *Clerk, Usher & Bailiff.*  
John Crook, *Under Bailiff.*  
Ng Fungshan, *Chinese Clerk & Sheroff*

### POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

C. B. Hillier, *Chief Magistrate.*  
C. G. Holdforth *Sheriff. absent.*  
W. H. Mitchell, *acting Sheriff & Provost marshal.*  
Charles May, *Superintendent of police.*  
D. R. Caldwell, *Assistant Do.*  
J. Collins, } *Clerks.*  
M. Quin, }  
G. Clifton. }  
Thomas Mitton, *Jailor.*  
Sylvester Marshall, *Sheriff's Officer.*

### HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Lieut. W. Pedder, R. N. *Harbor Master and Marine Magistrate.*  
E. R. Michell, *Assistant.*

### REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Charles May, *Off'g. Registrar General.*  
A. Grandpré, *Clerk.*  
Woo Apat, *Chinese Clerk.*

## CORONERS.

C. B. Hillier.  
C. G. Holdforth. *absent*.

## CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Wm. Morrison, *Colonial Surgeon*.  
Alberto Botelho, *Dispenser*.  
John F. Dainty.

## POST OFFICE

T. Hyland, *Postmaster*.  
R. H. Crakanthorp, *Chief Clerk*.  
T. W. Marsh, *2d Clerk absent*.  
John Hudson, *3d Do.*  
J. F. E. Wright, *4th Do.*  
J. B. Remedios, *in charge at Canton*.

## ROYAL ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Lieut. St. Andrew St. John.  
S. H. Mathews, *Clerk of Works*.  
George Burgoyne, *Foreman of Works*.  
H. C. Smith, *Clerk*.

## ORDNANCE OFFICE.

Henry St. Hill, *Ordnance Storekeeper*.  
Theo. S. Ford, *1st Clerk*. *absent*  
Joseph Cameron, *2d Clerk*.  
Herbert Clarke, *3d Clerk*.  
John J. Blight,  
Thomas Irwin,  
F. C. P da Silveira,  
J. A. Brooks,  
J. R. Prattent,  
John McClaren

} *Temporary Clerks*

## OFFICERS OF THE 59TH REGT.

Colonel A. H. Trevor.  
Major G. F. F. Baughey.  
Captain A. C. Barmester.  
" W. W. Lodder.  
" — Gordon.  
" F. Fuller.

Captain W. Bridges.  
Lieut. J. De Montmorency.

" G. Neucomen.  
" J. King.  
" J. Leyne.  
" Stanton Senior.  
" C. S. Baker.  
" J. Lleyd.  
" C. F. Chadwick.  
" J. S. P. Clarke.  
" J. G. Chapman.

Ensign H. Kean.  
" F. A. Trevor  
" S. J. J. Burns.  
Paymaster, — Urquhard.  
Doctor Powell.  
" Gorronge.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lt.-col Eyre, *Commanding*.  
Capt. E. H. Fisher.  
Lieut. J. R. Lugg.  
" D. Jones.  
R. Thornton, *As. Surg.*  
S. Spencer, *Sergeant Major*.

## COMMISSARY.

J. W. Smith *Assistant Commissary Gen.*  
C. W. Eichbaum, } *Dep. Asst.*  
J. W. Fagan, } *Com. General*.

## NAVAL YARD, WEST POINT.

Capt. C. Parker, *Naval Storekeeper*.  
Geo. Dewar, *Chief Clerk, absent*.  
W. D. Hickson, *2d Do.*  
J. E. Churcher, *3d Do.*  
E. Liddall, } *Storemen*.  
W. Boxer, }  
J. Trery  
Wm. Cunningham } *Coopers*  
I. Hill  
A. Speneer, *Clerk*.

## NAVAL.

H. E. Sir FRANCIS AUSTIN, *rear admiral, in command of the India & China station*.  
Captain C. Austin, H. M. ship Hastings.  
Commander, — Rice.  
Sir William Price, *Flag Lieutenant*  
John Hickley, *First Lieutenant*.  
John Weber, *Second* "  
William Johnson, *Third* "  
William Curen, *Fourth* "

**Residents at Amoy.***British Consulate.*

G. G. Sullivan and family.  
 John Backhouse. *absent.*  
 M. C. Morrison.  
 F. L. Hertslet  
 C. A. Winchester M. D. and fam.  
 W. H. Pedder.

Robert Jackson.  
 R. Smith.  
 Eneas J. Mackay

C. W. Bradley, Jr.

*Schooner Royalist.*

W. R. Browning, *Commander.*  
 Frank Wm. Reid, *1st Officer.*

*Jardine, Matheson, & Co.*

Robert McMurdo, *Resident agent.*  
 John Thompson.

*Ship Pathfinder.*

R. McMurdo, *Commander.*  
 J. R. Rowe, *1st Officer.*

*Syme, Muir & Co.*

F. D. Syme, *England.*  
 J. D. Muir.  
 R. E. Wilson.  
 L. J. Gutierrez.  
 Wm. Cornabé.

*Tait & Co.*

James Tait.  
 C. W. Bradley.

*Dent & Co.*

Henry Helms, *Resident Agent.*  
*Ship Lord Anherst.*  
 H. Helms, *Commander.*  
 W. W. Fysk, *1st Officer.*

Rev. E. Doty and family.  
 Rev. A. Stronach & family.  
 Rev. Wm. Young and family.  
 James Hisslop M. B. and family.  
 Rev. J. V. N. Talmage & family.  
 Rev. Thomas, Gilfillan.  
 James H. Young, M. D.

**Residents at Shanghai.***British Consulate.*

Rutherford Alcock and family.  
 William Connor and family.  
 W. H. Medhurst, jr.  
 Frank Parish.  
 W. H. Fittock.

*French Consulate.*

C. de Montingny, *consul.*  
 M. Klezkowski, *interpreter.*  
 B. Edan, *chancelier.*

*North China Herald Office.*

H. Shearman and family  
 A. J. H. de Carvalho.  
 C. de Rozario.

*Jardine, Matheson & Co.*

A. G. Dallas.  
 J. Macandrew.  
 Charles Willa.  
 C. S. Matheson.  
 J. B. Ross.

*Blenkin, Rawson, & Co.*

A. F. Croom and family.  
 William Kay and family.  
 F. A. Layton.  
 J. P. Jordan.

*Oriental Bank.*

E. Langley.  
 B. Hancock.

**Sykes, Schwabe, & Co.**

G. S. Spreckley.  
A. Connolly.  
J. T. H. Trautman.  
James Crossley.

**Watson & Co.**

J. P. Watson.  
A. Thorne.

**Augustine Heard & Co.**

C. A. Fearon.  
W. N. Piccope.  
E. Deacon.  
F. Foster.

**Nicholas Baylies and family.****Gilman, Bowman & Co.**

A. Bowman.  
J. Rusden.  
E. M. Smith.

**Dirom, Gray, & Co.**

D. Potter.  
H. M. M. Gray.  
D. D. Lewin.

**Smith, Kennedy & Co.**

Henry H. Kennedy, *abs.*  
H. C. R. Macduff.  
Julius Saur.  
G. J. Bennets.  
Lewis Helbling.

**Lindsay & Co.**

William Hogg and family.  
George F. Green.  
James Hogg.  
A. J. Young.

**Rathbones, Worthington & Co.**

Thomas Moncreiff.  
W. S. Brown.  
Charles Maltby.  
William Broughall.

**Russell & Co.**

J. N. A. Griswold.  
W. G. Pierce.  
P. W. Graves.  
P. J. Loureiro Jr.  
F. Loureiro.

**Wetmore & Co.**

O. E. Roberts.  
J. Wilks, Jr.

**Dent, Beale, & Co.**

T. C. Beale.  
John Bowman.  
J. Caldecott Smith.  
Edward Webb.  
J. S. Baptista.

**Turner & Co.**

Alex. Macculloch.  
R. F. Thorburn.  
John Scarth.

**Gibb, Livingston & Co.**

J. D. Gibb.  
A. Tilby.  
E. Halton.

**Hargreaves & Co.**

W. Thorburn.  
W. Hargreaves.  
J. L. Maclean.

**Wolcott, Bates & Co.**

Henry G. Wolcott, *abs.*  
F. D. Williams.  
Craven Wilson.  
D. O. Clark.  
T. P. Cardeiro.

**Thomas Ripley & Co.**

C. Shaw.  
J. H. Winch.  
J. Bland.  
W. Shaw.

**Holliday, Wise, & Co.**

Roger Jacson.  
Charles Waters.  
Antonio dos Santos.

**Reiss & Co.**

James Withington.  
A. Fincham.  
W. Potter.

**Bull, Nye & Co.**

W. W. Parkin.  
W. F. Robinson.  
S. Maitland.  
J. T. Huttleston.

**Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.**

K. R. Mackenzie.  
C. D. Mackenzie.  
W. G. Aspinall.  
Bugelin.

- J. M. Smith & Co.  
 J. Mackrill Smith and family,  
 D. O. King.  
 James Hooper.
- H. Fogg & Co.**  
 H. Fogg.  
 T. J. Birdseye.
- Bach and Aroné.**  
 Jacques Aroné.  
 — Bach *absent*.
- James White and family.**
- John Miller, Auctioneer.**
- British Chamber of Commerce.**  
**W. R. Adamson, Secretary.**
- G. Strachan, Architect.**
- R. A. Brine, Auctioneer,**
- C. M. Donaldson & fam. ship chandler,**
- James Macdonald.**
- F. G. Husun.**
- L. Tarmohmed.**
- David Sassoon, Sons & Co.**  
 Isaac Reuben.  
 Eleazer Abraham.  
 Meer Sassoon Moshu.
- P. F. Cama & Co.**  
 J. Bozanjee.  
 B. Muncherjee.  
 Nowrojee Nesserwanjee.  
 Sorabjee Pestonjee.  
 Cooverjee Bomanjee.
- Framjee Sapoorjee Lungrana.**  
**N. M. Lungrana.**
- Dossabhoy Hormusjee.**  
**Malooobhy Donghersy.**
- Hall and Murray, Physicians.**  
 G. R. Hall, M. D. and family  
 J. I. Murray M. D.
- Kirk and Irons. *Dispensary.*  
 Thomas Kirk.  
 James Irons.  
 George Mottley.  
 J. B. Locke,
- Sillar, Brothers.**  
 David Sillar.  
 John C. Siillar.
- D. Rémi, Watchmaker.**  
 A. Bidet.
- J. Wright, Cabinet-maker.**
- Hubertson & Co.**  
 Geo. F. Hubertson.  
 John Cassels.
- P. F. Richards & Co. Storekeepers.**  
 P. F. Richards.  
 A. Holtz.  
 J. White.
- Edward Hall and family, Baker.**  
 James Wetherly,
- W. H. Medhurst D. D. and fam.**  
**W. Lockhart M. R. C. S. and fam.**  
**Rev. Wm. C. Milne and fam.**  
**Rev. W. Muirhead and fam.**  
**Rev. Joseph Edkins.**  
 A. Wylie.  
 Rev. John Stronach.
- **Rt. Rev. W. J. Boone D. D. and fam.**  
 Rev. Ed. Syle and family.
- Rev. T. McClatchie and family.  
 Rev. John Hobson and family.
- Rev. J. Lewis Shuck and family.  
 Rev. George Percy and family.  
 Rev. M. T. Yates and family.
- Rev. C. Carpenter and family.  
 Rev. N. Wardner and family.
- Rev. C. Taylor and family.  
 Rev. B. Jenkins and family.  
 E. C. Bridgman D. D. and family.  
 Rev. J. K. Wight and family.

## MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AT SHANGHAI.

---

### MESSE<sup>RS</sup>. JARDINE, MATHESON, & Co.

- „ BLENKIN, RAWSON, & Co.
- „ DIROM, GRAY, & Co.
- „ HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.
- „ GILMAN, BOWMAN, & Co.
- „ RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON, & Co.
- „ SYKES, SCHWABE, & Co.
- „ MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, & Co.
- „ TURNER & Co.
- „ SMITH, KENNEDY, & Co.
- „ HUBERTSON & Co.
- „ HARGREAVES & Co.
- „ LINDSAY & Co.
- „ WATSON & Co.
- „ WETMORE & Co.
- MR. J. MACDONALD.
- „ W. R. ADAMSON.

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### COMMITTEE.

- A. F. CROOM, *Chairman.*
- H. C. R. MACDUFF, *Vice Chairman.*
- H. R. MACKENZIE.
- W. HOGG,
- A. G. DALLAS.
- T. MONCRIEFF.
- D. POTTER.
- A. BOWMAN.
- W. R. ADAMSON, *Secretary.*

## Residents at Canton.

## DANISH HONG. (Near the Gate)

W. D. Lewis & Co.  
W. D. Lewis.

NEW HONG.  
No. 2.

Marciliano da Silva  
B. Pereira,  
F. F. Marques.  
A. B. da Roza.  
A. J. Vieira.

No. 3.

Jacob Hassan,  
Ayub Ebrahim.  
Sardarkhan Jafarkhan.  
Dildarkhan Goolabkhan.  
Abdolvayad Mohamed.  
Allureka Versacy.

Ebrahim Shaik Hoosen.

SOI-KK.  
No. 3.

Office of the Canton Commercial List.  
F. F. de Cruz.  
C. de Cruz.  
João da Costa,

No. 4.

A. Viegas.  
F. de Mello.  
J. G. Ribeiro.

No. 5.

A. C. Brandaõ and family.  
E. Lopes,

Office of the Canton Daily Advertiser.  
José V. Barras,  
L. J. Jezus.

(Near the river.)

Rev. A. Horsburgh.  
Rev. William C. Burns.

SPANISH HONG.

Casimbhoy, Nathabhoy & Co.  
Jeraz Munjee.  
Hurjee Jamal.  
Mitabhoy.  
Jamsaetjee N. Eychye.

Bimjee Canjee.  
Ludda Chatoo.

## OLD FRENCH HONG.

No. 1.

Robert Browne & Co.  
Robert Browne.

No. 2.

Bovet, Brothers, & Co.  
Louis Bovet.  
Fritz Bovet.  
Henri Vaucher,

No. 3.

Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.  
Mauackjee Nanabhoy.  
Pestonjee Merwanjee Eranee.  
Cowanjee Pestonjee.  
Framjee Edujee.  
Hapoojee Pallanjee Ranjee,  
Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee,  
Dinshaw Merwanjee.  
Nowrojee Nesserwanjee,

No. 4.

Noor Mohamed Datoobhoy & Co.  
Khan Mohamed Datoobhoy.  
Alladin Renjee.

No. 5.

Ameerodeen & Jafferbhoy,  
Ameerodeen Abdool Latiff.  
Jafferbhoy Budroodin.  
Framjee Burjorjee.

No. 6.

P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.  
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, abs.  
Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Camajee, abs.  
Rustomjee Framjee Mehta.  
Muncherjee Nesserwanjee,  
R. Pestonjee Cawperwala.  
Shaikally Metrally.

Burjorjee Sorabjee.

No 7.

Fazul Damany.  
Gangjee Goolam Hoosain,  
Mohamed Pudney Muscatec,  
Hassam Fakira.

No. 74.

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.  
Abdoolally Rujabally,  
Bhoymeali Mohomedally,

No. 74.  
 Mohamed Ally Motabhoy & Co.  
 Shaik Tayeb Furjoolabhoy.  
 Cumoorden Meerjee.

No. 8.  
 Tar Mohamed Nanicy,  
 Nanjee Yacoob,  
 Ladah Kahey,  
 Mohamed Syan,

No. 9.  
 R. & D. Ruttunjee,  
 Rustumjee Ruttunjee.  
 Dhunjeebhoy Ruttunjee,  
 Jamsetjee Ruttunjee,

NEW FRENCH HONG.  
 No. 2.  
 R. McGregor.  
 No. 3.—*Acow's Hotel.*

No. 4.  
 (*Facing the river.*)  
 B. Kenny M. D. and family.  
 F. do Rozario

Vaucher, Frères.  
 Fritz Vaucher.  
 Constant Borel.

MINGQUA'S HONG.  
*Billiard Rooms & Masonic Lodge.*

No. 1.  
 A. R. B. Moses.  
 No. 2.  
*Office of the Chinese Repository.*  
 S. Wells Williams and family.

No. 3.  
 Moul & Co.  
 George Moul.

No. 5.  
 S. A. Seth and family.

No. 6.  
 A. & G. L. Agabeg.  
 G. L. Agabeg,  
 A. L. Agabeg,

No. 7.  
 Joseph Tinawy,

MINGQUA'S NEW HONG.  
 No. 1.  
 Carlowitz, Harkort, & Co.  
 Richard Carlowitz.  
 L. Wiese.

No. 2.  
 Carvalho & Co.  
 L. Carvalho and family.  
 C. F. Carvalho,

No. 3.  
 Rev. M. Guillermin.

No. 4.  
 Byramjee Coverjee Bhabha.  
 Cowasjee Eduljee Cumbatta.

No. 5.  
 Limjee Jamsetjee & Co.  
 Jalbhoy Cursetjee.  
 Rustomjee M. Nalearwala.  
 Rustomjee Jalbhoy.

MINGQUA'S OUTSIDE NEW HONG.  
 No. 1.  
 W. Buckler.  
 W. O. Comstock.

No. 2.  
 George Urmson & family.

No. 3.  
 Shumsoodim Shujawoodin & Co.  
 Shujawoodin Tyabjee.  
 Shaik Davood,  
 Jeewabhoy Abdoolally,  
 Yusufbhoy Furjoolla,  
 Unverally.

No. 4.  
 W. Pustau & Co.  
 William Pustau.  
 C. Brodersen,  
 W. Probat.

No. 5.  
 Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fackerajee.  
 Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody.

No. 6.  
 G. T. Siemssen.

No. 7.  
 Rev. P. Parker, M. D. and family.

AMERICAN HONG.  
 No. 1.  
 Olyphant & Co.  
 H. M. Olmsted.  
 Frederick A. King.  
 E. N. Hitchcock.  
 N. T. da Costa.

No. 2.  
*Post Office.*  
 J. B. dos Remedios, Clerk.



Antonio F Vandenberg,  
M. J. d'Aquino.  
J. E. d'Aquino,

No. 3.

Ripley, Smith & Co.  
Philip W. Ripley and family,  
Henry H. Smith.  
Robert Ellice.

POW-SHUN HONG.

No. 1.

Lindsay & Co.  
F. Chapman,  
H. D. Margesson,

No. 2.

Cursetjee Jamsetjee Butiwalu,  
Saley Mohamed Kanjee.  
Meer Mohamed Tukey.  
Aga Mohamed Ally.  
Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadershaw,

No. 3.

Hormusjee Framjee & Co.  
Pestonjee Dinshawjee,  
Hormusjee Rustomjee Daver,  
Sapoorjee Byramjee,  
Dinshawjee Framjee Casna,

No. 5.

Cowasjee Sapoorjee Lungana,  
Muncherjee Sapoorjee Lungana,  
Aderjee Sapoorjee Goozratee,  
Pestonjee Jamsetjee Motiwalla,  
Rustomjee Pestonjee,  
Dadabhoj Jamsetjee Dulackow,  
Merwanjee Eduljee,

No 6

Dent & Co

John Dent,  
M W Pitcher,  
William H Luce,  
G Anderson,

Nicholas de St. Croix,

IMPERIAL HONG

Nos 1 and 2

Wetmore & Co

William Moore,  
G H Lamson,  
Thomas Gittins,  
Henry Davis,  
John B Goodridge,  
Samuel Robertson,  
W Shepard Wetmore,  
M Simoens,

James D Hunter,

No 3

J L Man & Co

James L Man,

S. Mackenzie,

S. Marjoribanks, Surgeon,  
J L Pereira,

No 5

D Kennedy & Co  
David Kennedy,  
C A Koch,

No 6

Gibb, Livingston, & Co.  
W P Livingston,  
John Skinner,  
J M Wright,  
George Gibb,

SWEDISH HONG.

Nos 1, 2, and 3

Russell & Co.

R B Forbes,  
Robert S Sturgis,  
Edward Cunningham,

F Reiche,  
J Crampton,  
C W Spooner,  
A H Bancroft,  
S Rangel,  
J Rangel,  
Gustav Norleen,

T Walsh.

No 4

Sword, Purdon & Co  
James Purdon,

OLD ENGLISH HONG.

No 1

Nye, Parkin & Co  
Gideon Nye, Jr  
Clement D Nye,  
Edmund A Still,  
J P Van Loffelt,  
E C H Nye,  
Thomas Pyke,  
F A Seabra,

No 2

Dallas & Co  
Stephen Ponder,  
Frederick Booker,  
J. J. d'Oliveira,

No. 3.

Jamieson, Edger & Co.  
Richard Rothwell.

## No. 4.

Wilkinson & Sanders.  
Alfred Wilkinson.  
E. J. Daniell.

## No. 5.

Wolcott, Bates & Co.  
Schwemann & Co.  
D. W. Schwemann.  
William Dreyer.  
M. de Souza.

## No. 6.

Gilman & Co.  
R. J. Gilman,  
A. R. Hudson.  
W. H. Vacher,  
George de St. Croix.  
C. W. Hudson.  
A. B. da Roza.

## CHOWCHOW HONG.

## No. 1.

Dadabhoy Pestonjee, & Co.  
Pestonjee Dadabhoy,  
Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia,  
Jummoojee Nesserwanjee,  
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia. *absent*  
Hormusjee Nesserwanjee Pochajee,  
Dossabhoy Bajonjee,  
Dadabhoy Hosunjee,

Heerjeebhoy, Ardaseer. & Co.  
Ardaseer Rustumjee,  
Edulee Cursetjee,  
Aspundearjee Tamooljee,

D. P. & M. Pestonjee,  
Dadabhoy Pestonjee,

## No. 2.

Bomanjee & Dorabjee,  
Bomanjee Pustakia,  
Dorabjee Byramjee,

Byramjee Rustumjee.  
Pallanjee Nesserwanjee Patell.

## No. 24.

Shircore & Mackertoom.  
M. G. Mackertoom.  
C. Lucas.

## No. 3.

Cowasjee Pallanjee.  
Cowasjee Framjee.  
Sapoorjee Bomanjee. *absent*  
Pestonjee Rustumjee.

## No. 4.

Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanjah & Co.  
N. A. Bhanjah. *absent*  
Jamsetjee Eduljee.

Framjee Bomanjee Bhundara,

## No. 5.

Khan Mohomed Habibhoy,  
Thanabhoy Allana,  
Mohamed Goveer,  
Sumsoodin,

NEW ENGLISH FACTORY.  
ON THE WEST SIDE.

## No. 1.

## H. B. M. Consulate.

John Bowring, LL. D.  
Adam W. Elmslie.  
Thomas T. Meadows.  
J. T. Walker.  
Horace Oakley.

Holliday, Wise, & Co.  
John Holliday and family.  
Charles E. Bateson  
George Dent

## No. 2.

## Oriental Bank.

A. Dunlop.  
Patrick Campbell.

## Neave &amp; Co.

C. W. Murray.  
H. Murray.

## No. 3.

George Barnet & Co.  
William Barnet.  
John Butt.

## Henry Moul &amp; Co.

Henry Moul.

## No. 4.

Fischer & Co.  
*Agents of P. & O. St. Nav. Co.*  
Maximilian Fischer and family.

## Dimier, Brothers &amp; Co.

Charles Dimier.  
Victor Bessières.

## Commercial Bank of India.

J. E. MacLachlan.  
H. Rutter.

## No. 5.

Reiss & Co.  
M. Sichel.  
Thomas Everard.

David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.  
Abdalah D. Sassoon.  
R. D. Sassoon.

Jehangeer Framjee Buxey  
Solomon David.  
Jacob Reuben.  
Merwanjee Dadabhooy.

## No. 6.

Francis B. Birley, and family.  
Arthur Smith.  
H. R. Hardie.  
Marciano da Silva.

## ON THE EAST SIDE.

## No. 1.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Joseph Jardine.

Alexander Perceval

M. A. Macleod, *absent*

A. da Silveira.

John Williams.

James Whittall.

Dirom, Gray & Co.

W. W. Dale & family.

Charles Ryder. *absent*

George Urnson.

D. W. Mackenzie.

B. A. Pereira.

## No. 2.

Canton British Chamber of Commerce.

Spencer Compton, Sec.

Hongkong & Canton Steam Packet Co.

S. Compton, Agent.

Levin Josephs.

## No. 3.

Augustine Heard & Co.  
John Heard.

Augustine Heard, Jr.

J. H. Everett.

William Gilbert.

E. P. Parker.

W. Comstock, Jr.

E. L. Lança.

## At Whampoa.

A. Bird, British Consular Agent.

Rev. George Loomis, chaplain.

Samuel W. Bonney.

Dr. Smith.

Dr. Lewer.

Dr. Brice.

Ship Chandler, Ship Hygeia

Thomas Hunt & family.

J. M. O. Lima.

## No. 4.

Blenkin, Rawson & Co.  
S. Rawson and family.

Henry D. Cartwright  
F. F. Marques.

Chalmers & Co.  
Patrick Chalmers.

James D. Park.

## No. 5.

W. H. Wardley & Co.  
W. H. Wardley *absent*.

Daniel H. Johnson,  
F. B. Johnson,  
C. Taylor,

Ruttonjee H. Camajee & Co.  
Dossabhooy Hormusjee Camajee,  
Nowrojee Cursetjee.

D. Nesserwanjee Mody & Co.  
Nesserwanjee Bomanjee Mody,  
Ardaseer Nesserwanjee Mody,  
Framjee Nowrojee Taback.

Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.  
Dhunjeebhooy Eduljee,  
Hormusjee Eduljee,  
Framjee Sapoorjee.

## No. 6.

Turner & Co.  
W. Walkinshaw,  
W. Hutchinson,  
M. de Carvalho.

KWANGLE HONG.  
W. Melrose.

LUNG-HING KAI.  
Rev. A. P. Happer and family,  
Rev. John B. French,  
HAM-HA LAN.  
Rev. Dyer Ball and family,  
TUNGSHIK KOK.  
Rev. I. J. Roberts and family,  
KUM-LE-FAU.  
B. Hobson m. d. & family

J. C. Cowper and Co. Shipwrights.

John C. Cowper

A. W. Grosvenor,

— Cowper,

Charles Buckton, Ship-chandler.

John Cooke, Sailmaker.

J. Rowe, Shipwright.

# Commercial Houses in China.

WITH THE LIST OF THEIR PARTNERS AND ASSISTANTS,

AS NEAR AS THEY CAN BE ASCERTAINED.

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co. *Can.*  
     Abdoolally Rujabally,  
     Bhoymesh Mohomedally.  
 Adamson, William R. *sh*  
 Agabeg, A. and G. L. *Can*  
     G. L. Agabeg,  
     A. L. Agabeg,  
 Ameerodeen & Jafferbhoy, *Canton*  
     Ameerodeen Abdool Latiff,  
     Jafferbhoy Budroodin  
     Framjee Burjorjee,  
 Bach & Aroné, *sh*  
     Jacques Aroné.  
     — Bach *abs.*  
 Balfour, A. H. *surgeon, Hongkong*  
 Barnet & Co. George *Can*  
     George Barnet, (*absent*)  
     William Barnet  
     John Butt  
 Baylies, Nicolas, *sh*  
 Birley, Francis B.  
     Arthur Smith  
     H. R. Hardie.  
     Marciano da Silva  
 Blenkin, Rawson, & Co. *Can. and Sha*  
     T. S. Rawson, *England*  
     Samuel Rawson, *Canton*,  
     Alexander F. Croom, *Shanghai*  
     Wm Kay *sh.*  
     Henry D. Cartwright *Canton*  
     F. A. Layton } *sh*  
     J. P. Jordan, }  
     Fraser Sinclair *absent*  
     F. F. Marques *can*  
 Bomanjee and Dorabjee, *Can*  
     Bomanjee Pustakia,  
     Dorabjee Byramjee,  
 Bovet, Brothers & Co., *Can*  
     Louis Bovet,  
     Fritz Bovet,  
     Henri Vaucher.  
 Bowra, Humphreys, & Co. *Hongkong*  
     C. W. Bowra.

Alfred Humphreys, *absent.*  
     W. A. Bowra.  
 Browne, Robert, & Co. *Canton*,  
*Agent Netherlands Trading Company.*  
     Robert Browne,  
 Buckler, William, *Canton*  
 Buckton, Charles, *Ship chandler, Wh.*  
 Bull, Nye & Co. *Shanghai*,  
     Isaac M. Bull, *New York*,  
     Gideon Nye Jr. *Canton*  
     W. W. Parkin *Shang.*  
 Clement D. Nye *Canton*  
     William F. Robinson,  
     S. Maitland,  
     John T. Huttletson  
 Burd, John & Co., *Hon.*  
     John Burd,  
     Frederick H. Block,  
 Bush & Co. *Hongkong.*  
     F. T. Bush.  
     R. Rangel,  
     C. D. Williams,  
     G. S. Fox,  
     G. L. Haskell,  
     H. Anthon.  
     M. de Souza, Jr.  
     F. Barrados,  
     M. de Santos,  
     C. Archibald,  
     J. Lerdr,  
 Brine, R. A. *Auctioneer, Sh.*  
 Byramjee Cooverjee Bhabha, *Can.*  
     Cowasjee Eduljee,  
 Camajee & Co., P. & D. N. *Can.*  
     Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, *abr*  
     Dorabjee Nesser. Camajee, *abs.*  
     Rustomjee Framjee Mehta,  
     Muncherjee Nesserwanjee,  
     R. Pestonjee Cawperwala,  
     Shaikally Mearally,  
 Camajee, Pochawjee & Co. *Hon.*  
     Camajee,  
     Pochawjee,

- Canton British Chamber of Commerce.*  
 Spencer Compton, *Sec.*  
 Carlowitz, Harkort & Co. *Can.*  
 Richard Carlowitz,  
 Bernhard Harkort, *absent.*  
 L. Wiese.
- Carter & Co. Hon.*  
 Augustus Carter,  
*Casimbhoy, Nathabhoy & Co.*  
 Jeraz Munjee  
 Fazul Goolam Hossain, *Bom.*  
 Hurjee Jamal,  
 Mitabhey,  
 Jamsetjee N. Echeyey,  
*Chalmers & Co., Canton*  
 Patrick Chalmers,  
 James Dickson Park,  
*China Mail, Newspaper, Hongkong.*  
 Andrew Shortrede, *Editor;*  
 Andrew S. Dixon,  
 W. R. Dalziel,  
 Francisco C. Barradas,  
 Manoel L. Roza Pereira,  
 Antonio de Fonseca,  
 Vicente F. Barradas,  
 Joaquim M. da Silva,  
 M. F. Barradas,  
 João J. de Silva e Souza,  
 Foriano da Roza,  
*Chinese Repository, Periodical, Canton*  
 S. Wells Williams, *Publisher.*  
*Commercial Bank of India, Can.*  
 J. E. MacLachlan,  
 H. Rutter,  
 Compton, C. S. *Fuchau,*  
 Compton, Spencer, *Agent of H. & C.*  
*Steam Packet Co.*  
 Comstock, W. O. *can.*  
 Cooke, John, *Sailmaker, Whampoa.*  
*Cowasjee Pallanjee, Canton & Sh.*  
 Cooverjee Bomanjee, *shang.*  
 Sorabjee Pestonjee *abs.*  
 Cowasjee Framjee,  
 Sapoorjee Bomanjee, *abs.*  
 Pestonjee Rustomjee,  
*Cowasjee Sapoorjee L. Can and Sh.*  
 Muncherjee Sapoorjee Lungana,  
 Aderjee Sapoorjee Goozrattee.  
 Pestonjee Jamsetjee Motiwalla,  
 Rustomjee Pestonjee Motiwalla,  
 Dossabhoy Hormusjee,  
 N. M. Lungana, } *Sh.*  
 Framjee Sapoorjee Lungana.  
 Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Dulackow  
 Merwanjee Eduljee,  
 Cowper, J. C. & Co.  
*Shipwrights Whampoa.*  
 J. C. Cowper,  
 A. W. Grosvenor,  
 — Cowper,
- Cursetjee Jamsetjee Butiwala,*  
 Saley Mohamed Kanjee,  
 Meer Mohamed Tukey,  
 Aga Mohamed Ally,  
 Hormusjee Jamasjee Naderahaw,  
 Dadabhoy Burjorjee,  
 Rustomjee Burjorjee,  
 Dadabhoy Nesserwanjee Mody & Co.  
 Nesserwanjee Bomanjee Mody,  
 Ardaseer Nesserwanjee Mody,  
 Framjee Nowrojee Tabac,  
 Dadabhoy Pestonjee & Co. *Can.*  
 Pestonjee Dadabhoy,  
 Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia,  
 Jummojee Nesserwanjee,  
 Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, *absent.*  
 Hormusjee Nesserwanjee Pochajee  
 Dossabhoy Bajonjee,  
 Dadabhoy Hosunjee,  
 D. P. & M. Pestonjee, *Can.*  
 Dadabhoy Pestonjee,  
 Dallas & Co. *Canton.*  
 William Dallas, } *England.*  
 George Coles, }  
 Stephen Ponder, *Canton.*  
 F. Booker,  
 J. J. d'Oliveira,  
 David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.  
 Abdalah David Sassoon, *Canton.*  
 Elliao David Sassoon, *Bombay.*  
 R. D. Sassoon, *Canton.*  
 Jehangeer Framjee Buxey *Can.*  
 Isaac Reuben, } *Sh.*  
 Eleazer Abraham, }  
 Meer Sassoon Moshee, }  
 Solomon David, } *Can.*  
 Jacob Reuben, }  
 Merwanjee Dadabhoy, }  
 Davidson, William, *Ningpo.*  
 Dent & Co. *Hongkong and Canton.*  
 Wilkinson Dent, *England.*  
 Archibald Campbell, *Hon.*  
 John Dent, *Can.*  
 Edward Pereira, *Hon.*  
 H. A. Ince, *h*  
 William Dent, *h*  
 M. W. Pitcher, *c*  
 Edward Reimers, *h*  
 Francis C. Chomley, *h*  
 James Trubshaw, *h*  
 T. C. Leslie, *h*  
 G. Anderson, *c*  
 W. H. Luce, *c*  
 Joaquim V. Caldas, *h*  
 Ignacio de A. Pereira, *h*  
 C. J. Ozorio, *h*  
 P. Marques, *h*  
 Henry Helms, } *Amoy.*  
 John Giles, }



- Dent, Beale & Co. *Shanghai*,  
 Lancelot Dent, *Europe*,  
 Thomas Chay Beale,  
 John Bowman,  
 J. Caldecott Smith,  
 Edward Webb,  
 J. S. Baptista,  
 Donaldson, C. M. *Ship-chandler, Sh.*  
 Dimier, Brothers & Co. *ca.*  
 C. Dimier,  
 Victor Bessières.  
 Dirom, Gray, & Co. *Canton and Sh.*  
 R. Dirom *England.*  
 W. W. Dale, *Canton.*  
 D. Potter, *Sh.*  
 W. F. Hunter, } *Bombay.*  
 T. F. Gray, }  
 C. Ryder, *abs.*  
 D. W. Mackenzie, } *c.*  
 G. Urnson, } *c.*  
 H. M. M. Gray, } *Sh.*  
 D. D. Lewin, }  
 Bartholomeo A. Pereira, *c.*  
 Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell. *Can.*  
 Pallanjee Dorabjee,  
 Dossabhoy & Co., P. & D. *Can.*  
 Dhunjeebhoy Dossabhoy,  
 Nowrojee Cursetjee,  
 Dadabhoy Sorabjee,  
 Duddell, George, *Auctioneer, Hong.*  
 C. A. Freemantle,  
 R. Gutieres,  
 Duus, N. & Co, *Hong,*  
 Nicolay Duus,  
 A. Berenhart,  
 Eduljee Framjee, Sons, & Co.  
 Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee,  
 Hormusjee Eduljee,  
 Framjee Sapoorjee,  
 Emeny, W. *Hon*  
 Fazul Damany,  
 Gangjee Goolam Hoosain,  
 Mohamed Pudmey Muscatee,  
 Hassam Fakira,  
 Fischer & Co. *Canton*  
 Agents P. & O. *Steam Nav. Co.*  
 Maximilian Fischer,  
 Fletcher & Co. *Hon.*  
 Angus Fletcher, *England.*  
 Duncan Fletcher, *Hong.*  
 George Findlay, *abs.*  
 A. Campbell,  
 Antonio M. Cortella  
 Fogg, H. & Co., *Shanghai*  
 H. Fogg  
 Thomas J. Birdseye  
 Framjee Jamsetjee, *Hon.*  
 Friend of China Newspaper, *Hong.*  
 William Tarrant, *Editor*  
 S. V. Braga  
 P. de Rozario  
 A. C. Azevedo  
 S. Simoens  
 P. Tavanaz  
 Fryer, A. H. & Co., *Hongkong*  
 A. H. Fryer.  
 H. T. De Silver  
 J. Lemon  
 Gaskell, William, *Solicitor, Hon.*  
 H. J. Tarrant.  
 Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
 Ca. *Hongkong, & Shanghai*  
 T. A. Gibb *Eng.*  
 W. P. Livingston, *Can.*  
 John Skinner, *Canton*  
 T. Jones Gibb, *Eng.*  
 John D. Gibb *Shanghai*  
 R. B. Ullet, *Hon.*  
 William Ellis, *Hon.*  
 James M. Wright,  
 Geo. Gibb  
 A. Tilby *Sh.*  
 Gilman & Co., *Canton*  
 R. J. Gilman *c.*  
 Aug. R. Hudson  
 W. H. Vacher,  
 George de St. Croix,  
 C. W. Hudson,  
 A. B. da Roza,  
 Gilman, Bowman & Co. *Shanghai*  
 R. J. Gilman *c.*  
 A. Bowman,  
 A. Rusden, *Sh.*  
 E. M. Smith,  
 Hall, Edward, *Baker Sh.*  
 James Wetherley  
 Hall and Murray Physicians, *Sh.*  
 G. R. Hall *m. d.*  
 J. I. Murray *m. b.*  
 Hargreaves & Co. *Shanghai*  
 William Thorburn  
 W. Hargreaves  
 John L. Maclean  
 Heard & Co. Augustine, *Canton & Sh.*  
 Augustine Heard, } *Boston*  
 George B. Dixwell, }  
 John Heard,  
 A. Heard Jr.  
 C. A. Fearon *Sh.*  
 J. H. Everett,  
 W. Gilbert,  
 E. F. Parker  
 W. Comstock Jr.  
 E. L. Lanca  
 E. Deacon, } *Sh.*  
 F. Foster, }  
 Herjeebhoy Rustonjee, *Macao*  
 Heerjeebhoy Ardaseer & Co. *Can.*  
 Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee *abs.*  
 Ardaseer Rustonjee,

- Eduljee Cursetjee,  
 Aspundearjee Tamooljee  
 Holliday, Wise & Co. *Canton & Sh.*  
 R. J. Farbridge. *England*,  
 John Holliday, *c*  
 John Wise, *Manila*  
 Roger Jackson, *Shan*.  
 Charles E. Bateson *Canton*  
 George Dent *Can*.  
 Charles Waters *Shanghai*.  
 Antonio dos Santos "  
*Hongkong Register, newspaper*  
 Robert Strachan, *Proprietor*,  
 Athanzio A. de Fonseca  
 Jozé H. Carvalho,  
 A. Rozorio,  
*Hongkong Club House*,  
 R. H. Carvalho *Sec.*  
 Hormusjee Framjee & Co. *Can*  
 Rustomjee Byramjee, (*absent.*)  
 Pestonjee Dinshawjee,  
 Hormusjee Rustomjee Daver,  
 Sapoorejee Byramjee,  
 Dinshawjee Framjee Casna,  
 Hubertson & Co. *Shan*  
 Geo. F. Hubertson  
 John Cassels  
 Hunt, Thomas *Whampoa*  
 J. M. O. Lima  
 Hunter, James D. *Canton*  
 Iness, J. E. *Hongkong*.  
 Francisco de Sa  
 Jackson, Robert, *Amoy*,  
 Richard Smith,  
 Jamieson, Edger, & Co. *Hon and Can*.  
 Joseph F. Edger, *Hong*.  
 G. Jamieson, *Glasgow*.  
 John Gifford *Calcutta*.  
 Richard Rothwell, *c*  
 R. B. Sherard, *h*  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
*Hong, Canton Amoy & Shanghai*.  
 Alexander Matheson, *England*.  
 David Jardine, *Hong*.  
 Joseph Jardine, *Can*  
 A. Grant Dallas, *Shanghai*.  
 A. C. Maclean, *Hongkong*  
 J. A. Barretto *ho*  
 John C. Bowring, *h*  
 J. C. Baldwin, *ho*  
 J. B. Compton. *h*  
 John Currie, *h*  
 John Goddard, *h*  
 Robert Jardine, *ho*  
 M. A. Macleod, *absent.*  
 James Macandrew, *s*  
 C. Matheson, *sh*  
 W. F. S. Matheson, *ho*  
 Joze M. d'Outeiro, *h*  
 Alex. Perceval, *ca*  
 Floriano A. Rangel, *h*  
 John B. Ross, *Sh*  
 Albino P. da Silveira *h*  
 C. F. Still, *c*  
 John Williams, *ca*  
 Charles Wills, *Sh*  
 James Whittall, *ca*  
 Robert McMurdo, } *Amoy*  
 John Thompson, }  
 Josephs, Leven, *Canton*.  
 Just, Leonard jr. *Watchmaker Hon.*  
 G. S. Just,  
 Kennedy, D. & Co. *Can*.  
 David Kennedy,  
 George C. Bruce, *absent.*  
 C. A. Koch,  
 Kenny, B. M. D. *Surgeon, Canton*.  
 Florencio do Rozorio,  
 Khan Mohamed Habibhoy,  
 Thanabhoy Allana,  
 Mohamed Goveer,  
 Sumsoodin.  
 Kirk & Irons, *Shanghai Dispensary*.  
 Thomas Kirk,  
 James Irons,  
 J. B. Locke,  
 George Mottley.  
 Kwangle Hong. *Hong*.  
 Y. J. Murrow,  
 James Stephenson,  
 Michael Murphy,  
 L. E. Murrow,  
 M. C. do Rozorio,  
 Lane, Crawford, & Co. *Hon*.  
 T. A. Lane,  
 Ninian Crawford,  
 Lapraik, Douglas, *Watchmaker Hong*.  
 Lewis, & Co. D. W. *Canton*.  
 Limjee Jamsetjee & Co. *Can*.  
 Jalbhoy Cursetjee,  
 Rustomjee Merwanjee Nalear.  
 Rustomjee Jalbhoy.  
 Lindsay & Co *Hon, Sh and Canton*.  
 H. H. Lindsay, } *England*,  
 Crawford Kerr, }  
 Walter Davidson, *Hong*.  
 W. Hogg, *s*  
 F. Chapman, *Can*  
 H. D. Margesson "  
 George F. Green, *ho*  
 A. I. Young, *sh*  
 H. Reinhard, *Hong*  
 A. G. Wiener, *hong*  
 J. Hogg, *s*  
 Angelo Barradas, *ho*  
 B. dos Remedios, *ho*  
 Lübeck & Co., A. *Hong*.  
 L. Aug. Lübeck,  
 J. A. Carvalho.



- Lyall & Co. George, *Hong.*  
*Agents of H. & C. Steam Packet Co.*  
 George Lyall,  
 A. E. H. Campbell.  
 C. H. Head.  
 Mackenzie, S. *Canton.*  
 Mackenzie, Brothers & Co. *Sha.*  
 Kenneth R. Mackenzie,  
 Charles D. Mackenzie,  
 W. G. Aspinall,  
 McGregor, R. *Auctioneer, Canton.*  
 McEwen & Co. *Hongkong.*  
 Alexander Wilson,  
 W. F. Ross.  
 R. Markwick, jr,  
 Man & Co. James L. *Canton,*  
 James L. Man.  
 Markwick, Charles,  
*Government Auctioneer, Hong*  
 W. F. de Cruz.  
 Marjoribanks, S. *Surgeon, Canton.*  
 J. L. Pereira,  
 Melrose, W. *Canton.*  
 Middleton, John *Macao.*  
*Agent P. & O. St. Nav. Co.*  
 Miller, John, *Auctioneer, Sh.*  
 Mohamed Ally Motabhoj & Co. *Can.*  
 Shaik Tayeb Furjoolabhoj,  
 Cumoorden Meerjee,  
 Morrison, John G. *ho*  
 Morison, William, *Surgeon Hon.*  
 Moses, A. R. B. *Can.*  
 Moul & Co. Henry, *Canton.*  
 Henry Moul,  
 Alfred Moul, *abs.*  
 Moul & Co.  
 George Moul,  
 John Silverlock,  
 Neave & Co. *Hon. and Can.*  
 Thomas D. Neave, *Hong.*  
 C. W. Murray, *Ca.*  
 R. Gerard,  
 T. C. Piccope,  
 H. Murray, *Ca*  
 J. P. Campos,  
 E. Campos,  
 Nesserwanjee Ardaseer Bhanjah & Co.  
 Nesserwanjee Ardaseer B. *Bom.*  
 Jamsetjee Eduljee.  
 Framjee Bomanjee B.  
 Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fackerajee,  
 Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody.  
 Noor Mohamed Dhatoobhoj, & Co.,  
 Khan Mohamed Dhatoobhoj,  
 Mulloobhoj Dhongersy *Shan*  
 Alladin Ramsey,  
 Noronha, D. *Printer, Hon.*  
 R. E. Souza.  
 North China Herald, Newspaper, *Sh.*  
 Henry Shearman, *Proprietor.*
- A. J. H. de Carvalho,  
 C. E. de Rozario,  
 Nye, Parkin, & Co. *Canton.*  
 Gideon Nye, jr.  
 W. W. Parkin, *Shanghai.*  
 Clement D. Nye,  
 Edmund A. Still,  
 J. P. Van Loffelt,  
 E. C. H. Nye,  
 T. Pyke,  
 Francisco A. Seabra.  
 Olyphant & Co. *Can*  
 H. M. Olmsted,  
 F. A. King,  
 J. M. Mur, *abs.*  
 L. N. Hitchcock,  
 N. T. da Costa,  
 Oriental Bank, *Hong. Can. and Shan.*  
 Charles J. F. Stewart, *Manager, Ho.*  
 Samuel Gray, *Acct.*  
 Frederic Tozer, *Dep. Acct.*  
 Bruce Tyndall, } *Clerks.*  
 Jozé M. de Noronha, }  
 Archibald Dunlop, *Manager, Can.*  
 P. Campbell, *Acct.*  
 Edward Langley, *Manager, Sh.*  
 B. E. Hancock, *Acct.*  
 Perkins & Anderson, *Shipwrights ho.*  
 D. O. Brown,  
 Perkins, George *Macao.*  
 Pen. & Ori. Steam Navigation Co.  
 J. A. Olding *Agent, Hon.*  
 William R. Roose,  
 David Frayer,  
 Venancio Gutieres.  
 Max. Fischer, *Agent, Can.*  
 Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co. *Ca Sh.*  
 Manaekjee Nanabhoj,  
 P. Merwanjee Eranee,  
 Bomanjee Muncherjee, *sh*  
 Jamsetjee Bazonjee, *sh*  
 Cowasjee Pestonjee,  
 Framjee Eduljee,  
 Bapoojee Pallanjee Runjee,  
 Dhunjeebhoj Muncherjee,  
 Dinshaw Merwanjee,  
 Nowrosjee Nesserwanjee, *Sha*  
 Phillips, Moore & Co. *Hong.*  
 J. Phillips *Hon.*  
 B. C. Moore, } *Eng.*  
 J. Cohen, }  
 A. B. Oppenheimer, }  
 E. Cohen, }  
 P. Cohen, }  
 J. W. Lewis, } *Manila.*  
 G. N. Michell, }  
 Pustau & Co. *Canton and Hon.*  
 William Pustau,  
 S. Dellevie, *ho*



C. Brodersen,  
W. Probst.  
Rathbones, Worthington & Co. *Shan.*  
William Rathbone,  
S. G. Rathbone, } *Eng.*  
James Worthington,  
Thomas Moncrieff, *Sh.*  
W. S. Brown,  
C. Malthy, *Sh.*  
W. Broughall, *Sh.*  
Rawle, Drinker & Co. *Hongkong,*  
S. B. Rawle,  
Sandwith Drinker,  
C. V. Mennecken,  
S. P. Goodale, *abs.*  
J. Armstrong,  
F. B. Meigs,  
A. Farquhar,  
Reiss & Co. *Shan. and Canton.*  
M. Sichel, *Canton.*  
James Withington, *Sh.*  
Thomas Everard, *Canton.*  
A. Fincham, *s*  
W. Potter, *s*  
Rémi, D. Watchmaker, *Sh.*  
A. Bidet,  
Richards & Co. P. F. Storekeepers, *Sh.*  
A. Holtz,  
J. White,  
Rickett, John, *Hon.*  
Ripley & Co., Thomas, *Shan.*  
Thomas Ripley, *England.*  
Charles Shaw,  
J. H. Winch,  
Joseph Bland,  
W. Shaw,  
Ripley, Smith, & Co. *Canton,*  
Timothy Smith, *England.*  
Philip W. Ripley,  
H. H. Smith,  
Robert Ellice,  
Russell & Co. *Can & Sh.*  
Paul S. Forbes *New York.*  
R. B. Forbes,  
John N. A. Griswold. *Sh.*  
E. A. Low, *abs.*  
R. S. Sturgis,  
Edward Cunningham,  
F. Reiche,  
J. Crampton,  
C. W. Spooner,  
A. H. Bancroft,  
Segismundo Rangel,  
Jayme Rangel,  
W. G. Pierce,  
P. W. Graves,  
P. Loureiro Jr.  
F. Loureiro, } *Sh.*  
Rutherford, Robert, *Hon.*  
J. C. V. Ribiero,

Ruttonjee H. Camajee & Co. *Can.*  
R. H. Camajee, *Bom.*  
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Camajee,  
Nowrojee Cursetjee Liboovala,  
Ruttonjee, R. & D. *Canton,*  
Rustomjee Ruttonjee,  
Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee,  
Jamsetjee Ruttonjee,  
Schwemann & Co. *Canton.*  
D. W. Schwemann,  
William Dreyer,  
M. de Souza,  
Scott & Co. William, *Hon.*  
William Scott,  
Adam Scott.  
C. A. Ozorio jr.  
Seare & Co, Benjamin, *Macao,*  
Benjamin Seare.  
Seth, S. A. *Can.*  
Shircore and Mackertoom, *Cu.*  
A. M. Shircore *Calcutta.*  
M. G. Mackertoom,  
C. Lucas.  
Siemssen, G. T. *Canton,*  
Sillar, Brothers. *Sh.*  
David Sillar,  
John C. Sillar,  
Smith, John, *Macao.*  
H. Marçal.  
J. Barradas.  
Smith & Brimelow, *Hon.*  
James Smith,  
James W. Brimelow, *abs*  
L. F. Vieira,  
George Buchan,  
Smith, J. M. & Co. *Sha*  
J. Mackrill Smith,  
D. O. King,  
W. N. Piccope,  
Smith, Kennedy & Co. *Sh*  
H. H. Kennedy, *abs*  
H. C. R. Macduff,  
Julius Saur,  
G. J. Bennetts,  
St. Croix, N. de, *Canton.*  
Stewart, Patrick, *Macao.*  
Agent Hong & Canton St. Pkt. Co.  
Strachan, George, *sh*  
Strachan, Robert, *Hon.*  
Sturgis, James P. *Macao.*  
Sykes, Schwabe & Co. *Sh.*  
Benjamin Butler, *Manila,*  
Adam Sykes, } *Liverpool.*  
Gustav C. Schwabe,  
G. S. Spreckley, *Sh*  
Andrew Connolly, *s*  
J. T. H. Trautman, *sh*  
James Crossley.  
Syme, Muir & Co. *Hong & Amoy.*  
F. D. Syme, *Eng.*

J. D. Muir,	<i>Amoy,</i>	A. Thorne,	
F. G. Angier,	<i>ho</i>	Weiss, Charles, <i>Hongkong,</i>	
R. E. Wylson,	} <i>Am.</i>	F. Kupferschmidt.	
L. J. Gutierrez,		Wetmore & Co. <i>Canton &amp; Shang.</i>	
W. M. Cornabé,		S. Wetmore, jr. <i>absent.</i>	
Sword, Purdon & Co. <i>Canton,</i>		William Moore.	
James Purdon,		G. H. Lamson,	
Tait & Co., <i>Amoy,</i>		O. E. Roberts,	<i>Shan</i>
James Tait,		Henry Davis,	
C. W. Bradley,		Thomas Gittins,	
Eneas J. Mackay.		J. Wilks, jr. <i>Shanghai.</i>	
Turner & Co., <i>Hongkong Can. &amp; Sh.</i>		John B. Goodridge,	
Thomas W. L. Mackean,		Samuel Robertson,	
Patrick Dudgeon,	<i>abs.</i>	W. Shepard Wetmore,	
Alexander McCulloch, <i>Shan.</i>		M. Simoons,	
John H. Cannan,	<i>h</i>	White, James & Co. <i>Shan.</i>	
E. N. Snow,	<i>ho</i>	James White,	
P. Ryrie,	<i>ho</i>	Wilkinson & Sanders, <i>Canton.</i>	
W. Walkinshaw,	<i>Can.</i>	Alfred Wilkinson,	
W. Hutchinson,	<i>ca</i>	Charles Sanders, <i>absent.</i>	
R. F. Thorburn,	<i>Sh</i>	Daniell, Dickinson & Co. <i>London.</i>	
J. Scarth,	<i>Shang.</i>	E. S. Daniell,	
Vandenberg, A. F. <i>Can.</i>		Wolcott, Bates & Co. <i>sh.</i>	
M. J. d' Aquino,		Henry G. Wolcott,	<i>abs.</i>
J. E. d' Aquino,		R. Powell Saul,	
Vaucher, Feres, <i>Canton.</i>		F. D. Williams,	
Vaucher, Fritz		Craven Wilson,	
Constant Borel.		D. O. Clark,	
Viegas A., <i>Canton.</i>		J. P. Cardeiro.	
F. de Mello,		W. H. Wardley & Co. <i>Can.</i>	
Walsh, T. <i>Can.</i>		W. H. Wardley <i>absent</i>	
Watson, T. Boswell, <i>Surgeon, Macao.</i>		D. H. Johnson,	
Antonio de Eça.		F. B. Johnson,	
Watson & Co. <i>Sh.</i>		C. Taylor,	
J. P. Watson,			

## List of Foreign Residents in China.

Errors will probably be found in the following list of names, but it is hoped they are not very numerous; it has been difficult to ascertain the names of those who reside afloat at the various anchorages, and many of them are probably omitted. The difficulty of making the list complete increases from year to year.

*Abbreviations*—*Ca* stands for Canton; *wh* for Whampoa; *ma* for Macao; *ho* for Hongkong; *am* for Amoy; *fu* for Fuhchau; *ni* for Ningpo; *sh* for Shānghai. *P. c.* and *p. s.* attached to a few names denote that they are *police constables* and *police sergeants* at Hongkong.

Abdola Moladina	ca	Banados, H.	ho
Abdullully Rujabally	ca	Bancroft, A. H.	ca
Abdolvayad Mohmed,	ca	Bankier, Dr. R. A.	ho
Adamson, W. R.	sh	Bapoojee Pallanjee Runjee	ca
Aderjee Sapoorjee	ca	Baptista, J. S.	sh
Aga Mohamed Ally	ca	Barmester, Capt. A. C. 59th	ho
Agabeg, G. L.	ca	Barnard, H.	ho
Agabeg, A. L.	ca	Barnet, George	abs. ca
Aguliar, Jozé de	ma	Barnet, William	ca
Alcock, R. and family	sh	Barradas, Angelo	ho
Aldersey, Miss	ni	Barradas, Francisco C.	ho
Alexander, W. H.	ho	Barradas, Manoel F.	ho
Alladin Remjee	ca	Barradas, Vicente F.	no
Allanson, William and family	ma	Barras, Jozé Vicente	ca
Allureka Versey,	ca	Barretto, B. A.	ho
Almeida, Lino de	ma	Barretto, J. A. and family	ho
Ambrose, Rev. Lewis	ho	Barton, Dr. G. K. and fam	ho
Ameerooddeen Abdool Latiff	ca	Bateson, Charles E.	ca
Anderson, G.	ca	Baughey, Major G. F. F. 59th	ho
Angier, F. J.	ho	Baylies, Nicholas and family	sh
Anthon, R. Jr.	ho	Beale, Thomas Chay	sh
Aquino, J. E. d'	ca	Bellamy, Capt.	ca
Aquino, Maximiliano J. d'	ca	Bennets, G. J.	sh
Ardaseer Nesserwanjee Mody	ca	Berenhard, A.	ho
Ardaseer Rustonjee	ca	Bessidres, Victor	ca
Archibald, C.	ho	Bevan, W. F.	ho
Armstrong J.	ho	Bhoymeah Mohamedally	ca
Aroné, Jacques	sh	Bidet, A.	sh
Aspinall, W. G.	sh	Bimjee Canjee	ca
Aspundearjee Tamooljee	ca	Bird, Alexander	wh
Ayer, W. E.	ho	Birdseye, T. J.	sh
Ayub Ebrahim,	ca	Birley, F. B. and family	ca
Azevedo, A. C.	ca	Blackhead, J.	ho
Azevedo, Felix H. de and fam.	ho	Bland, J.	sh
Azevedo, Luiz M. de	ho	Blight, John A.	ho
Backhouse, John	abs. am	Block, Frederick H.	ho
Baker, Lieut. C. S. 59th	ho	Bomanjee Muncherjee	sh
Baldwin, Rev. C. C. and fam	fu	Bomanjee Pustakia	ca
Baldwin, J. C.	ho	Bonham, H. E. Samuel G & fam	ho
Balfour, Doct. A. H. and fam.	ho	Bonney, S. W.	wh
Ball, Rev. Dyer, and family,	ca	Booker, Freperic	ca
Ballard, Samuel, and fam	ho	Boone, Rev. W. J. and fam.	sh

Borel, Constant	ca	Campos, E.	ho
Botelho, Alberto	ho	Campos, Joaquim de	ho
Boulevard, Rev. Louis	ho	Cannan, John H	ho
Bovet, Louis	ca	Cameus, J	ho
Bovet, Fritz	ca	Carlowitz, Richard	ca
Bowman, Adam	sh	Carpenter, Rev. C and family	sh
Bowman, John	sh	Carter, Augustus	ho
Bowra, Charles W.	ho	Cartwright, H D	ca
Bowra, William A.	ho	Carvalho, R. H. and fam	ho
Bowring, John C.	ho	Carvalho, M. de	ca
Bowring, John LL. D.	ca	Carvalho, L. and fam	ca
Boxer, W.	ho	Carvalho, C. F.	ca
Bradley, Charles W. LL. D.	am	Carvalho, J. A	ho
Bradley, Jr., C. W.	am	Carvalho, Jozé H and fam	ho
Braga, Dr. João J.	ho	Carvalho, Antonio J. H.	sh
Braga, S. V.	ho	Cassels, John	sh
Braga, Manoel Roza	ho	Castro, L. d' Almada e	ho
Brandaõ, A. D. and family	ca	Castro, J. M. d' Almada e	ho
Brice, D.	wh	Cay, R Dundas	ho
Bridges, Capt. W. 59th	ho	Chadwick, Lieut C. F. 59th	ho
Bridgman, E. C. D. D. and fam	sh	Chalmers, Patrick	ca
Brimelow, James W.	ho	Chapman, F	ca
Brine, R. A.	sh	Chapman, Lieut J G., 59th	ca
Britto, Jozé de and family	ho	Chinnery, George	ma
Brodersen, C.	ca	Chomley, Francis C	ho
Brooks, J. A.	ho	Churcher, John E.	ho
Broughall, William	sh	Clark, D O	sh
Brown, Antonio, Tavern keeper	ho	Clarke, Herbert	ho
Brown, D. O.	ho	Clarke, Lieut. J. S. P. 59th	ho
Brown, W. S.	sh	Cleeman, C.	ho
Browne, Robert	ca	Cleverley, C St. George & fam	ho
Browning, W. R.	am	Cleverley, Osmund	ho
Buchan, George	ho	Clifton, G. and fam	ho
Buckler, William	ca	Cobbold, Rev R H	ni
Buckton, Charles	wh	Codrika, A. de and fam.	ma
Bugelin	ho	Cohen, E.	ho
Buffa, Rev. F. Francis	ho	Cohen, C.	ho
Burd, Capt. John	ho	Cohen, P.	ho
Burgoyne, George	ho	Cohen, I	ho
Burjorjee Eduljee	ca	Cole, Richard, and fam.	ho
Burjorjee Sorabjee	ca	Collins, J	ho
Burns, Rev. William C.	ca	Collins Rev. J. C.	fu
Burns, Ensign S. J. J. 59th	sh	Cumpton, Charles S	fu
Bush, F. T. and family	ho	Compton, J B	ho
Butt, John	ca	Compton, Spencer	ca
Byramjee Coverjee Bhabha	ca	Comstock, jr, William	ca
Byramjee Rustomjee	ca	Comstock, W O	ca
Byramjee Rustomjee Mody	ca	Connolly, A	sh
Caine, Hon. Major William	ho	Connor, William and fam	sh
Caine, jr. George W	ho	Cooke, John	wh
Caise, M. F. Innkeeper	ho	Cooverjee Bomanjee	sh
Calder, Alexander	sh	Cordeiro, Albano A. and fam	ho
Caldas, Joaquim V.	ho	Cordeiro, T. P.	sh
Caldwell, Daniel R.	ho	Cornabé, William	am
Camajee	ho	Cortella, Antonio M	ho
Cameron, Joseph	ho	Costa, Joaõ da	ca
Campbell, Archibald and fam	ho	Costa, N. T. da	ca
Campbell, A. E. H.	ho	Coulter, M. S. and fam.	ni
Campbell, A.	ho	Cowasjee Eduljee Cum.	ca
Campbell, Patrick	ca	Cowasjee Framjee	ca



Cowasjee Pestonjee,	ca	Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama	ca
Cowasjee Pallanjee,	ca	Dossabhoy Bajonjee	ca
Cowasjee Sapoorejee Lungana	ca	Doty, Rev. Elihu and fam	am
Cowper, J. C.	wh	Drake, Francis C.	ho
Cowper, —	wh	Drewett, A.	ho
Cox, <i>Lieut J, Ceylon Rifles</i>	ho	Dreyer, William	ca
Crakanthorp, Richard H.	ho	Drinker, Sandwith, and fam.	ho
Crampton, J.	ca	Duddell, George	ho
Crawford, Ninian	ho	Dunlop, Archibald	ca
Crook, John	ho	Durran, J. A.	ma
Croom, A F and fam	sh	Duus, N. and family	ho
Crossley, James	sh	Ebrahim Shaik Hoosen	ca
Cruz, C. de	ca	Edan, B.	sh
Cruz, F. F. de	ca	Edger, Hon. Joseph F. and fam	ho
Culbertson, Rev. M S. and fam	ni	Edkins, Rev. Joseph	sh
Cummings, Rev. S. and fam	fu	Edulee Furdoonjee Khambata	ho
Cummoorden Meerjee	ca	Edulee Cursetjee,	ca
Cunningham, Edward	ca	Eichbaum, C. W.	ho
Cunningham, William	ho	Eleazer Abraham	sh
Currie, John	ho	Elgquist, Rev. A.	fu
Cursetjee Jamsetjee Botiwala	ca	Ellice, Robert	ca
Da Costa, M. D. <i>Tavern Keeper</i>	ho	Ellis, William	ho
Dadabhoy Hosunjee	ca	Elmslie, Adam W.	ca
Dadabhoy D. Lalcaca	ho	Emeny, W. and family	ho
Dadabhoy Pestonjee	ca	Encarnacao, Antonio L. d'	ho
Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Dulackow	ca	Endicott, J. B.	cum
Dainty, John F.	ho	Everard, Thomas	ca
Dale, W W and family	ca	Everett, J. H.	ca
Dallas, A Grant	sh	Eyre, <i>lieut.-col. R. A.</i>	ho
Dalziel, W. R.	ho	Fagan, J. W.	ho
Daniell, E. J.	ca	Fazul Damany,	ca
Davidson, Walter	ho	Fearon, Charles A.	sh
Davidson, William	ni	Feliciani, Rev. Anthono	ho
Davis, Henry	ca	Fenouil, Rev. John	ho
Dawson, <i>Lieut. G. T. Cey. Rif.</i>	ho	Fenwick, <i>Capt. N. Cey Rif.</i>	ho
De Montmorency <i>Lieut J. 59th</i>	ho	Fincham, A.	sh
De Silva, Manoel, <i>p. s. and fam</i>	ho	Findlay, George <i>abs.</i>	ho
De Silver, R. P.	ma	Fischer, Maximilian, and fam.	ca
De Silver, H. T.	ho	Fisher, <i>Capt. Royal Artillery</i>	ho
Deacon, E.	sh	Fittock, W. H.	sh
Dean, Rev. William	ho	Fitzpatrick, John	ma
Dellevie, S.	ho	Fletcher, Duncan	ho
Dent, George	ca	Fogg, H.	sh
Dent, John	ca	Fonseca, Antonio de	ho
Dent, Wilkinson <i>abs</i>	ho	Fonseca, Athanasio A. de & fam	ho
Dent, William	ho	Forbes, R. B.	ca
Dhunjeebhoy Ruttunjee	ca	Foreade, Rt. Rev T. A.	ho
Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee	ca	Ford, Theo S.	ho
Dhunjeebhoy Edulee	ca	Forth-Rouen, A. <i>abs</i>	ma
Dickenson, <i>Lieut. R. J Cey. Rif.</i>	ho	Foster, F.	sh
Dickson, Dr. <i>Med. Staff.</i>	ho	Fox, G S	ho
Dildarkhan Goolabkhan,	ca	Framjee Bomanjee Bhundara	ca
Dimier, C.	ca	Framjee Nowrojee Taback	ca
Dinshaw Merwanjee,	ca	Framjee Sapoorejee Lungana	sh
Dinshawjee Framjee Casna	ca	Framjee Jamsetjee	ho
Dixson, Andrew S.	ho	Framjee Eeuljee	ca
Donaldson, C. M. and fam	sh	Framjee Sapoorejee	ca
Donaldson, P.	ho	Framjee Burjorjee	ca
Doolittle, Rev Justus and fam	fu	Fraye, David	ho
Dorabjee Byramjee	ca	Freemantle, C. A.	ho
Dorabjee Nesser. Cama <i>abs</i>	ca	French, Rev. John B.	ca
Dossabhoy Hormusjee,	sh		

Froget, Aloysio	ho	Hargreaves, W.	sh
Fryer, A. H.	ho	Harvey, F. E.	ho
Fryer, W.	ho	Haskell, G. E.	ho
Fuller, Captain F. 59th	ho	Hassam Fakira	ca
Fysk, William W.	am	Head, C. H.	ho
Gangjee Goolam Hoosain	ca	Heard, John	ca
Gareta, Esteban	ma	Heard, jr. Augustine	ca
Gaskell, W. and family	ho	Hedges, H. B.	ho
Genaeher, Rev. Ferdinand	ho	Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee	abs. ca
Gibb, T. Jones	abs. ho	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee	ma
Gibb, John D.	sh	Helbling, Lewis	sh
Gibb, George	ca	Helms, Henry	am
Gifford, A.	ho	Henning, Robert	ho
Gilbert, W.	ca	Hertslet, F. L. and fam.	am
Gilfillan, Rev. Thomas	am	Hickson, W. D.	ho
Gilman, Richard J.	ca	Hill, J.	ho
Gingell, W. R.	abs. fu	Hill, N. of Str. "Hongkong"	ho
Girard, Rev. Prudence	ho	Hillier, Charles B. and fam.	ho
Gittins, Thomas	ca	Hirschberg, Doct. H. J.	ho
Gorió, C. J.	ho	Hisslop, James, M. D. and fam	am
Goodale, Samuel P.	abs. ho	Hitchcock, L. N.	ca
Goddard, John	ho	Hobson, B. M. D. and family	ca
Goddard, Rev. Jos. T. & fam	ni	Hobson, Rev. John and fam.	sh
Goodings, Robt. and fam.	ho	Hogg, James	sh
Goodridge, John B.	ca	Hogg, William, and fam.	sh
Gorrings, Asst Surgeon 50th	ho	Holderness, J.	ho
Gordon, Francis	P. C. ho	Holdforth, C. G.	abs. ho
Gordon—Capt. 59th.	ho	Holliday, John, and family	ca
Gough, Rev. S.	ni	Holtz, Andrea	sh
Grandpré, A.	ho	Horsburgh, Rev. A.	ca
Graves, Pierce W.	sh	Hooper, James	sh
Gray, H. M. M.	sh	Hormusjee Cowasjee	ma
Gray, Samuel	ho	Hormusjee Eduljee	ca
Gray, Lieut. W. R. Cey Rif.	ho	Hormusjee Jamasjee Nadershaw	ca
Greaney, J.	P. C. ho	Hormusjee Neasser Pochajee	ca
Green, George F.	sh	Hormusjee Rustomjee Daver	ca
Griswold, John N. Alsop	sh	Hubertson, G. F.	absent sh
Grosvenor, A. W.	wh	Hudson, Aug. R.	ca
Guillermín, Rev. M.	ca	Hudson, Joseph	ni
Gutierrez, Rufino	sh	Hudson, John and family	ho
Gutierrez, L. J.	am	Hudson, C. W.	ca
Gutierrez, Venancio.	ho	Hudson, Rev. T. H.	ni
Gutierrez, Querino	ho	Huffam, F. S.	ho
Gutzlaff, Rev. Charles	abs. ho	Hulme, Hon. John W. and fam	ho
Hague, Patrick and family	ni	Humphreys, Alfred	abs. ho
Hajee Elias Hussan,	ca	Hunt, Thomas and family	wh
Hale, F. H.	abs. sh	Hunter, James D.	cs
Hall, Edward and family	sh	Hurjee Jamal	ca
Hall, G. R. and family.	sh	Hurst, Wm.	ho
Halton, E.	sh	Husun, F. G.	sh
Hamberg, Rev. Theodore	ho	Hutchinson, Wm.	ca
Hance, Dr. H. F.	ho	Huttleston, J. Thomas	wh
Hancock, B.	sh	Hyland, Thomas	ho
Happer, Rev. A. P. and family	ca	Hyndman, Henricque	ca
Hardie, H. R.	ca	Hyndman, Joao	ho
Hare, J.	ho	Ince, H. A.	ho
Harkort, Bernhard	abs. ca	Irons, James	sh
Harland, Doct W. A.	ho	Isaac Reuben	sh
Harris, R.	P. C. ho	Irwin, Thomas	ho
Harris, C.	p s ho	Jacob Hassan	ca

Jacob Reubin	ca	Lecaroz, Juan	ma
Jackson, R. B. and family <i>abs.</i>	fu	Lechler, Rev. Rudolph	ho
Jackson, Robert	am	Legge, Rev. James, <i>u v</i> and fam	ho
Jackson, Rev. John D.	fu	Lemon, J.	ho
Jacson, Roger	sh	Lemon, —	ho
Jafferbhoy Budroodin,	ca	Lena, Alexander <i>abs.</i>	ho
Jalbhoj Cursetjee,	ca	Leslie, T. C.	ho
Jamieson, T. of str. "Canton"	ho	Levin, E H	ho
Jamsetjee Bozanjee	sh	Lewer, Dr.	wh
Jamsetjee Ruttunjee	ca	Lewin, D. D.	sh
Jamsetjee Rustonjee Erancee,	ca	Lewis, W. D.	ca
Jamsetjee N. Echeye	ca	Lexis, William P. C.	ho
Jamsetjee Eduljee,	ca	Leyne, <i>Lieut. J. 59th</i>	ho
Jardine, Hon. David	ho	Libois, Rev. Napoleon F.	ho
Jardine, Joseph	ca	Liddall, E.	ho
Jardine, Robert	ho	Lima, J. M. O.	wh
Jeewabhoy Abdolally	ca	Limjee Jamsetjee <i>abs.</i>	ca
Jehangeer Framjee Buxey	ca	Livingston, W P	ca
Jenkins, Rev. B. and fam.	sh	Livy, J L	ca
Jeraz Munjee	ca	Lleyd, <i>Lieut. J. 59th</i>	ho
Johnson, F. B.	ca	Lobscheid, Rev. Wilhelm	ho
Johnson, Rev. John	ho	Locke, J B	sh
Johnson, Rev. S. and family	fu	Lockhart, William and family	sh
Johnson, D. H.	ca	Lodder, <i>Capt W W 59th</i>	ho
Johnston, Hon. A. R.	ho	Loomis, Rev. George	wh
Jones, Thomas <i>abs.</i>	ho	Lopez, E	ca
Jones, <i>Lieut. D. Royal Art.</i>	ho	Lord, Joseph	ho
Jordan, J. P.	sh	Lord, Rev. E. C. and family	ni
Josephs, Levin	ca	Loureiro, P J jr	sh
Jummojee Nesserwanjee	ca	Loureiro, F	sh
Just, G. S.	ho	Low, Edward A. <i>abs</i>	ca
Just, Leonard	ho	Lübeck, L. Aug.	ho
Jezus, L. J. de	ca	Luce, William H	ca
Jezus, J. A. and family	ho	Lucas, C.	ca
Kakeebhoy Bahaderbhoy,	ca	Ludda Chatoor,	ca
Kay, William, and family	sh	Lugg, <i>lt. J. R. Royal Artillery</i>	ho
Kean, <i>Ensign H. 59th</i>	ho	Lungley, <i>Capt.</i>	cum
Kennedy, David	ca	Lyall, George and family	ho
Kennedy, Henry H. <i>abs.</i>	sh	Lyons, Alexr. <i>Tavern-keeper</i>	ho
Kehny, <i>Doct B. and family</i>	ca	Macandrew, Dr. <i>Staff. Surg.</i>	ho
Khan Mohamed Habibhoy	ca	Macandrew, J.	sh
Khan Mohamed Datoobhoy	ca	Macculloch, Alex.	sh
Khumooredeen Nuverally,	ca	Macdonald, <i>Capt J M &amp; fam C R</i>	ho
King, F. A.	ca	Macdonald, James	sh
King, David O.	sh	Macduff, H C R	sh
King and family, <i>Lieut. J 59th</i>	ho	Macgowan, D. J., <i>m. n. &amp; fam</i>	ni
Kirk, Thomas	sh	Mackay, Eneas J.	au
Kleskowski, M de	sh	Mackean, Thomas W. L. & fam	ho
Koch, C. A.	ca	Mackenzie, D W	ca
Kreyenhagen, Julius	ca	Mackenzie, J W L	ho
Krone, Rev. R.	ho	Mackenzie, Kenneth R	sh
Kupferschmidt, P.	ho	Mackenzie, C D	sh
Lamson, George H	ca	Mackenzie, S	ca
Ladah Kakey	ca	Mackertoom, M G	ca
Lança, E L	cu	MacLachlan, J E	ca
Lane, T. A.	ho	MacLay, Rev R S and fam	fu
Langley, E.	sh	Maclehose, James and fam	ho
Lapraik, Douglas	ho	Maclean, A C	ho
Layton, F A	sh	Maclean, J L	sh
Layard, Major W. F. <i>Cey Rif</i>	ho	Macleod, M A <i>abs</i>	ca

Maitland, S.	sh	Mohamed Goveer	ca
Malooobhoy D. oghersee	sh	Mohamed Pudmey Muscatee,	ca
Maltby, Charles	sh	Moncrieff, L. D. Rev E T R	ho
Man, James Lawrence	ca	Moncrieff, Thomas	sh
Mapeckjee Nanabhoy	ca	Monicou, Pierre	ho
Maneckjee Pestonjee.	abs ca	Montigny, C. de	sh
Marçal, Honorio A.	ma	Moore, B C	ho
Margessou, H. D.	ca	Moore, William	ca
Marjoribanks Doct Samuel	ca	Moresby — Notary Public	ho
Markwick, Charles and family	ho	Morgan, Edward	ho
Markwick, R. jr.	ho	Morison, William, M. D. and fam	ho
Marques, D. F.	ho	Morison, John G.	ho
Marques, F F	ca	Morrison, Martin C	am
Marques, Jozé M.	ma	Morrison, George S	ho
Marques, Manoel V.	ho	Morrison, W	ho
Marsh W T	abs ho	Moses, A R B	ca
Marshall, S. Sheriff's Officer	ho	Mottley, George	sh
Martin, Rev W S and fam	ni	Moul, George	ca
Martin, Rev S N and fam	ni	Moul, Henry	ca
Mas, H. E. Don Siuibaldo de	ho	Muir, J D	am
Matheson, W. F. S.	ho	Muirhead, Rev W and famtly	sh
Matheson, C. S.	sh	Muncherjee Sapoorejee Lung.	ca
Mathews, S. H. and fam	ho	Muncherjee Nesserwanjee,	ca
May, C and fam	ho	Mur, J Manuel	abs ca
McCartee M. D., D. B.	ni	Murphy, M	ho
McClatchie, Rev. T. and fam	sh	Murray, John Ivor, M. D.	sh
McClaren, —	ho	Murray, C. W.	ca
McGregor, R.	ca	Murray, H.	ca
McKenzie, Robert P. S.	ho	Murrow, Y. J.	ho
Mc Mahon, Rev. Felix	ho	Murrow, L. E.	ho
McMurdo, Robert	am	Mylius, Capt. R. Ceylon Rifles.	ho
McSwyney, P. C.	ho	Nanjee Yacooob	ca
Meadows, T. T.	ca	Napier, Charles	ho
Meadows, John A. T.	ni	Natt, Samuel P. C.	ho
Medhurst, W H D. D. & fam	sh	Naughton, W. H.	ho
Medhurst, jr. W H	sh	Neave, Thomas D.	ho
Meer Mohamed Tukey	ca	Nesserwanjee Byramjee Fack.	ca
Meer Sasson Moshce	sh	Nesserwanjee A. Bhanja	abs ca
Meigs, F. B.	lio	Nesserwanjee Bomannjee Mody	ca
Mello, F. de	ca	Neucomen, Lieut G. 59th	lo
Mello, A. A. de, and fam.	ma	Niel, R. & fam. Albion House	lo
Melrose, W	ca	Noor Mohamed Kamal	ca
Melvon, John P. C.	ho	N or Mohamed Datoobhoy,	ca
Mennecken, C V	ho	Norleen, Gustav	ca
Mercer, Hon. W T	abs ho	Noronha, Jozé M. de and fam	lo
Merwanjee Dadabhoy	ca	Noronha, D. and family	lo
Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia	ca	Nortis, George	ho
Merwanjee Eduljee,	ca	Nowrojee Cursetjee,	ca
Meveety, J. (Tavern Keeper)	ho	Nowrojee Nesserwanjee	sh
Michell, E R	ho	Nowrojee Maneckjee Lungrana	sh
Michell, George	ho	Noyes, C. H.	abs ho
Middleton, & John, fam	ma	Nye, Clement D.	ca
Millar, Capt of Ft. William	ho	Nye, E. C. H.	ca
Miller, John	sh	Nye, Jr. Gideon	ca
Milne, Rev. W. C. and family	sh	Oakley, Charles	ho
Mitabhey, —	ca	Oakley, Horace	ca
Mitchell, J.	ho	Odell, B. A. M. C.	ho
Mitchell, William H. and fam	ho	Olding, J. A.	ho
Mitton, Thos	ho	Oliveira, J. J. d'	ca
Mohamed Syan	ca	Olmsted, Henry M.	ca



Oufierio, Joze M. d.	ho	Rangel, Jayme	ca
Ozorio, Candido A.	ho	Rangel, Floriano A.	ho
Ozorio, Candido J.	ho	Rankin, Rev. H. V. and fam.	ni
Pages, Leon	ma	Rawle, S. B. and family	ho
Pallanjee Dorabjee	ca	Rawson, Samuel, and family	ca
Pallanjee Dorabjee Lalcaea	ca	Reiche, F.	ca
Pallanjee Nesserwanjee	ca	Reid, Frank W.	am
Parish, Frank	sh	Reimers, Edward	ho
Park, James Dickson	ca	Remedios, J. V. and family	ho
Parker, Capt. Charles	R. N ho	Remedios, J. B. dos	ca
Parker, Rev. P., M. D. and fam	ca	Remedios, J. J. and fam	ho
Parkes, H. S.	abs sh	Rémi, D.	sh
Parkin, W. W.	sh	Reynvaan, H. G. I.	ca
Pearcy, Rev. Geo. and fam	sh	Ribeiro, L. F. N. and fam	ho
Pearson, G., Lt. <i>Ceylon Rifles</i> .	ho	Ribeiro, J. G.	ca
Pedder, lieut. William	ho	Rice, J.	ho
Pedder, W. H.	am	T. keeper	ho
Peerbhoy Yacoub	ca	Richards, Rev. William L.	fu
Peet, Rev. L. B. and fam	fu	Richards, P. F.	sh
Pentrose, Wm. <i>Tavern Keeper</i> .	ho	Richie, John	Tavern keeper
Perceval, Alexander	ca	Rickett, John, and family	ho
Pereira, Ignacio de A. and fam	ho	Rienaecker, R.	ho
Pereira, Edward	ho	Ripley, Philip W., and family	ca
Pereira, J. Lourenco	ca	Rizios, A.	ho
Pereira, B. A.	ca	Rizzolati, Rev. Joseph	ho
Pereira, Manoel L. R.	ho	Roberts, Rev. I. J. and family	ca
Perkins, George	ma	Roberts, J.	T. keeper ca
Perkins, George, and family	ho	Roberts, O. E.	sh
Pestonjee Dinshawjee	ca	Robertson, D. B.	ni
Pestonjee Dadabhoy	ca	Robertson, Samuel	ca
Pestonjee Merwanjee Eranee	ca	Robinson, William F.	sh
Pestonjee Framjee Cama	abs ca	Rodrick, Anthony	T.keeper ho
Pestonjee Jamsetjee Motiwalla	ca	Rogul, V. R.	ho
Pestonjee Nowrojee.	abs ca	Roose, William R	ho
Pestonjee Rustomjee	ca	Ross, J B	sh
Phillips, G. P.	ca	Ross, W and family	ho
Phillips, J.	ho	Rothwell, Richard	ca
Piccope, T. C.	ho	Rowe, John	wh
Piccope, W. N.	sh	Rowe, J R	am
Pierce, Wm G.	sh	Roza, Foriano	ca
Pinto, A.	ho	Roza, A B da	ca
Pitcher, M. W.	ca	Roza, Formino da	ho
Pollard, E. H.	ho	Rozorio, C F	sh
Ponder, Stephen	ca	Rozorio, A	ho
Potter, M. L.	sh	Rozorio, Florencio do	ca
Potter, W.	sh	Rozorio, P D	ho
Potter, D.	sh	Rusden, J	sh
Powell, Dr.	59th ho	Russell, George	P. C. ho
Power, J. C. and fam	ho	Russell, Rev. W A	ni
Prattent, J. R.	ho	Rustomjee Burjorjee,	ca
Preston, W. J.	ho	Rustomjee Byramjee,	ca
Probst, W.	ca	Rustomjee Jalbhoy	ca
Purdon, James	ca	Rustomjee Merwanjee Nalear.	ca
Pustau, William	ca	Rustomjee Pestonjee C.	ca
Pyke, Thomas	ca	Rnstonjee Pestonjee Motiwalla	ca
Quarterman, Rev. J. W.	ni	Rustomjee Ruttunjee,	ca
Quin, M.	ho	Rustomjee Framjee Mehta	ca
Quin, James	ho	Rutherford, Robert	ho
Rangel, Segismundo	ca	Rutherford, Lieut. A. M. <i>Ceyl. R.</i>	ho
Rangel, R.	ho	Rutter, Henry	ca

## SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING LISTS.

Total number of names in the alphabetical list of foreigners..	1007
Number of those who have their families.....	140
Commercial Houses, or Agencies.....	144
Residents at Canton and Whampoa.....	298
English.....	88
Parsees.....	69
Moors, Arabs &c.....	41
Americans.....	39
French, Germans, Swiss, Armenians, &c.....	27
Portuguese.....	34
Residents at Shinghai (mostly English).....	153
Residents at Ningpo.....	22
Residents at Fuchau.....	14
Residents at Amoy.....	30

## TABLE OF DISTANCES IN STATUTE MILES.

	Whampoa, East end of Newtown...	12
	First Bar.....	14
	Second Bar.....	25
From Canton to	Bogue.....	38
	Liufin.....	69
	Hongkong.....	98
	Macao.....	88
From Macao to	Cumsingmoon.....	17
	Macao, through Capsingmoon.....	44
	Do. South side of Lantao.....	41
	Cumsingmoon.....	40
	Amoy.....	354
	Fuchau fu.....	588
	Ningpo.....	912
From Hongkong to	Shanghai, through Formosa Channel	1,033
	Do. east of Formosa I.....	1,326
	Manila.....	770
	Singapore.....	1,680
	Batavia.....	2,157
	Honolulu.....	5,678
	San Francisco, by Great Circle....	6,414
	Do. due beating.....	7,514
From St. Francisco to	Honolulu.....	2,44

